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MUSTAQI ENCOURAGES AWP WORK WITHIN ARMY

AU221634 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Kico Mustaqi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and chief of the Army General Staff: "Work of the Army Command and Staff Is Party Work"]

[Text] When we talk about increasing the organizing and managing power of party organs in the all-round fulfillment of the basic tasks of the Army, we of course also imply the work of the command and staff. Not only because these are the principal instruments of the party in army units, but because their work is party work, work with people, demanding imagination and creativity. "We must bear in mind that party work," Comrade Enver teaches us, "is not only the work of working people in the party apparatus, of the secretary of the party committee, the commissar, the party committee, or the bureau of the base organization. It belongs to everybody, to commanders, to each cadre, because they are all people of the party. These questions are interlinked, but everyone has his own specific work, his own duties." This nexus of problems has two principal aspects: First, how and to what extent the organs and base organizations of the party lead the work of the command and staff. Second, how and to what extent the command, staff, officials and various officers consider the problems of military exercise, alertness, discipline, and other aspects of their work, in forums and base organizations, to what extent they seek assistance, and to what extent they try themselves to understand, analyze, and implement party directives. It is upon this aspect (the second) that I wish to dwell in this article.

The command and staff constitute an active organization and form a considerable proportion of the general number of communists and cadres in the Army. The party has entrusted them with responsible tasks in their relevant sectors It is also a fact that this important apparatus includes able cadres of a high ideological and political caliber, who always maintain their intimacy with the base, who are experienced, mature, and with great managerial and organizational abilities. A good number of these colleagues are communists, and plenty of these have even been elected to party bureaus and committees in military units. Why do we mention this? To underline the fact in party and military unit forums, cadres from the command and the staff are members alongside comrades from the ranks. These comrades who are members of the command, as specialists in military matters, are elected to forums in just the same way as simple communnists: they do party work, as militant citizens and politically committed people. The more these comrades are elected to party forums, they have, as you might say, all the more direct opportunity to raise important and compelling problems concerning military exercises and preparedness, and to suggest solutions for them. We are not saying that comrades in the command and staff should stand up in organizations and forums when this is not called for, but that they should know how to ask for help and for opinions from the rich experiences of their colleagues, etc. Meanwhile, they should also render an account of themselves, in cases where work goes slowly and when work is proceeding briskly, they should exchange experiences to help bring work to a speedy conclusion.

When we say that military problems should be closely considered by the party, and primarily by military cadres and specialists themselves, this should be understood as a form of assistance given to the command and staff in their work. It follows that the command and staff should always present problems fully and in detail, and make clear the responsibility of each person to committees, bureaus, and base organizations of the party, not allowing dry reports that evade responsibility. In this matter we may state frankly that we have achieved successes and gained valuable experience. [paragraph continues]

But here and there a spirit of the routine is noticeable that hampers the work of the command and staff. What kind of things have been noticed? Commanders submit information and reports to the party forums "just to let you know," or simply to tell their cronies, while attempting to evade problems and responsibility, The work of the party has no need for such reports, even formally. The party demands that its instruments should undertake deep and creative studies and analyses, delve below the surface appearances of problems, and provide solutions to difficulties. On the other hand, the organizations, too, must strictly require the concrete performance of duties and the fulfillment of plans from the command and staff.

It is true that fine successes have been recorded in the Army, particularly in recent years. The command and staff have had their party to play in this, and, under the leadership of the party, base organizations have been able to lead toward the solution of problems. But it is a question of doing this even better, and within the appointed time, in an uncompromising struggle against sloth against a strict division of duties into "mine and thine." So, for example, if a problem is not progressing in some subsidiary unit, the command should have no need to confine itself merely to remarks, but should involve itself in the work, study it, ensure the smooth running of those concerns which are troubling the relevant sector, and find a solution. In the meantime, suggestions can be made to the administration, where necessary, to discover how solutions to the problem under discussion can be found more quickly. This is a real party task for the cadres of the command and staff, and an active response to problems which emerge would be a qualitative improvement of the situation.

The method of mass action which characterizes the work of the cadres of the command and staff, and all specialists, has led to more "punch" in their activity and studies, so that they correctly and realistically detect the causes of shortcomings and the paths toward the solutions of problems that preoccupy them. You can see in them the concrete work and deep scientific-military thinking which the party bureau and committee needs.

What else is demanded of our cadres and specialists? They do not need to ask questions and stand waiting for everything. The party has given each the necessary authority, has laid down the rights and duties, and demands a firm account of how these duties are performed, down to the last detail. What, concretely, are we trying to say? That if a problem is analyzed and solved correctly and finally by the staff or the management, it is a waste of time and a duplication of labor if the same thing is done and the same problem discussed in the organization too. It is the same communists who take the decision in the staff, in their capacity as cadres and specialists, and in the organization, in their capacity as communists, or the other way round. So, in this way, we fall into formalism. Where problems are solved correctly and in time, it means that the work of the party has been well done. Of course, the command and staff of the relevant sectors always have the duty of obtaining the support of the forum or organization. This requires that they not only act on their own initiative, but also that they suggest and propose what problems should be taken over and considered by the organization. There are true specialists in the staff and the party needs their opinions, yet the specialists and cadres of the staff also have need of the judgment of the party, which is fuller, deeper, and more complete.

There are problems that are not progressing at the proper rate, and which consequently create difficulties. There can be reasons for this. One reason might be that a questions is unclear and cannot be properly understood. In these cases it is necessary to inform the party of the situation, problem, order, or task. The presentation to the party forums of matters that preoccupy us helps the comrades of the command to think and act as quickly and correctly as possible. [paragraph continued]

There is another point. The commandant and commissar really do discuss many things together, and must do so, but it is good they also discuss and present matters to the committee or bureau, not just as a formality or for a chance consultation or "to keep in touch," but to enrich their thinking and to gain more courage to work problems through to the end in revolutionary fashion.

At the ninth party congress Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that "the role of the work of the party must be more noticeable, especially where there are great difficulties and where matters are not progressing at the necessary pace. The party should intervene here, and a communist must set an example of how to repair the situation." These demands and instructions for the work of the party organs also apply to the command and staff. The party has entrusted important duties to many cadres who take part in the forums of the base organizations of the party, and in the command and the staff. Many cadres who are members of the Albanian Union of Working Youth work together with them, though they may not at present be organized within the party. The cadres of the command and staff and administration must from now on always consider themselves as workers for the party.

One of the decisive reasons why some of the troop exercises last year were concluded successfully was that cadres and commanders at every stage saw themselves as true party workers. They knew how to lay matters down; and seek help from the organs of the party and the state when in the field. They did not consider this kind of connection and cooperation as an imposition, nor did they leave it until the last minute. Always considering and evaluating matters with a political eye, they created the advantages that are a major guarantee for qualitative success, because they increase the executive power of the command down to the smallest links in the chain.

Of course the seriousness, energy, and kinds of solution with which the staff and command approach the duties of political-military training entails a special understanding and incorporation of the party directives by cadres and specialists themselves, in grasping new nuances, and in paying attention to quality, productivity, efficiency, and to a correct conception of their functions as instruments of the work of the party. At the same time, success will depend on their confidence, experience, and abilities, and also upon the predisposition for creative work on the part of these cadres and specialsts.

The demand of the ninth party congress that the command and staff in all branches of the forces should perform military exercises of a high standard confronts us with the task of living more closely alongside the troops, and forging stronger and constant links with the base. In various discussions and conversations we hear that "we have spent so many days at the base," or that "we have done exercises for such a number of hours," etc. Such counting of figures and percentages, of course, does have its value, but prompts us to demand that it should not become a formal criterion for the work of cadres. Why? Because you can spend many days with your unit, but if there are still shortcomings, that means that you, as a cadre in the command or staff, have not done the work of the party well.

The development of the work of the command and staff, as the party instructs, must be supported by a life with the troops, not simply in order to count days and hours, to identify weaknesses, find errors and give instructions, but to improve the situation, in a social spirit and by personal example. Let us put ourselves forward, as the saying goes, "where the thread is thinnest," where the difficulties are most severe. And for success in this, there is no need to wait for the party committee or bureau; one must work with initiative and self-motivation, with militancy, like a revolutionary. These are the tasks set for us by the party and its ninth congress, and we are called upon to perform them successfully.

ZHIVKOV, KUBADINSKI SPEAK AT NATIONAL MEETING

AU240912 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Vesela Aneva report on a meeting of the Fatherland Front National Council at the Bulgarian National Assembly hall on 19 February]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the National Council of the Fatherland Front took place in the National Assembly Hall in Sofia yesterday. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council participated.

High-ranking party, state, and economic leaders, chairmen of Fatherland Front okrug committees from all over the country, as well as representatives of trade unions, of the Komsomol, and of other socialist organizations attended the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

Item one of the agenda included a statement by Comrade Todor Zhivkov on certain questions of the domestic and international situation. The statement was listened to with the greatest interest by the participants.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov dealt with the realities of international life and pointed out certain important international issues relating to the topical nature of Soviet foreign policy and the role it plays in our contemporary world.

He dwelled on the struggle against the nuclear threat, against the militarization of the planet and of outer space, and the prevention of this madness and rescuing universal culture. Comrade Zhivkov also spoke about topical international issues and the Soviet Union's initiatives expressed in Comrade Mikhail's statements and speeches.

Our first party and state leader also dealt with the strategic trends in our life, connected with the scientific-technical revolution, the qualitiatively new branch structures in our economy, which accord with the laws of our current development. He pointed out not only the necessity of the personal participation of every member of our society, as well as of all organizations and movements in the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski expressed the common gratitude of the participants in the meeting toward Comrade Zhivkov for his detailed and meaningful statement. The universal and profound analysis of the domestic and international situation, his evaluation of the work of the party and state and of the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions will enrich the Fatherland Front members and their work with new ideas and trends, and will help the millions of Fatherland Front members to achieve even more in the socialist construction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Kubadinski proposed that the meeting adopt a decision on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech. [passage omitted on further proceedings at the meeting]

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski delivered a closing statement.

He stressed that the session had proceeded in a productive way. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech and the decision adopted on his statement will help the Fatherland Front more to play a worthy role in the nationwide struggle for the implementation of the historic designs of the 13th BCP Congress. The 10th Fatherland Front Congress, on whose convening a decision was adopted, will be an important even in the life of the Fatherland Front on the eve of the 45th anniversary of its founding. There is no doubt that the 10th congress will map out the chief trends and tasks for the further development of the Fatherland Front as the largest mass organization and movement of the Bulgarian people, which will also in the future make an invaluable contribution to the moral-political unity of the people rallied around the April policy of the BCP.

The announcement on the forthcoming 10th Fatherland Front Congress will even more strongly mobilize the millions of members -- Communists, united agrarians, and nonparty people -- in their nationwide labor and struggle to implement the 13th BCP Congress decisions.

The Fatherland Front accountability-election campaign is now in full swing. Okrug conferences are expected to be convened in the near future. At the past meetings and conferences the unity and cohesion between party and people was vividly confirmed and the people's full, wholehearted support for the strategic line on a qualitatively new economic growth and a new quality improvement in all sectors of social life was confirmed.

The meeting then closed.

DOYNOV, 'SPECIALISTS' DEPART FOR MOSCOW

AU241627 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] On 24 February Comrade Ognyan Doynov, accompanied by a group of specialists, departed for Moscow on a short and working visit. He will conduct talks on matters pertaining to bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Comrade Ognyan Doynov will also take part in a working meeting to discuss the results of implementing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States Through the Year 2000.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT

AU241637 Sofia BTA in English 1559 GMT 24 Feb 87

["Bulgaria-China: Light Industry Cooperation" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian delegation, led by Ms Elena Zlateva, president of the "Industry for Man" Association, returned from China today. The delegation included managers of the light industry corporations.

The Bulgarian officials held talks on the promotion of cooperation with Chinese production organizations. The two countries signed contracts on the delivery of raw materials and consumer goods in 1987. An agreement was reached on the establishment of a joint venture for ready-to-wear clothing in the province of Tianjin.

The delegation was received by Mr Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and it conferred with Mr Yang Bo, minister of light industry and co-chairman of the Mixed Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, with Mr Wu Wenying, minister of textile industry, and with a number of business executives and factory managers.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTER

AU232051 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 2030 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received Cuban Interior Minister Jose Fernandez Abrantes, who is making a short visit to Bulgaria, on 23 February. During the talk they exchanged information on the activity and tasks of the two countries' communists and working people in implementing the decisions of the BCP and the Cuban Communist Party congresses. Strengthening bilateral cooperation was also discussed. Internal Affairs Minister Dimitur Stoyanov took part in the meeting.

OFFICIALS MEET URUGUAYAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU232032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] A delegation of the Uruguayan Partido Nacional (Blanco), led by Senator Alberto Zumaran, is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS]. On February in Sofia the guests met Justice Minister Svetla Daskalova; Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly; and Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

The guests were briefed on the large-scale tasks currently being solved in our public-political and socioeconomic life. During the talks willingness to develop bilateral relations and cooperation in various areas was expressed.

Balev Receives Delegation

AU241953 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Milko Balev, chairman of the Standing Foreign Policy Committee with the National Assembly, received a delegation of the Partido Nacional (Blanco) of Uruguay, headed by the outstanding figure of the party Senator Alberto Zumaran.

The meeting stressed the importance of the contacts between parliament and government representatives of the two countries in the promotion and deepening of the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Uruguay.

They expressed the common interest in the more active interaction of all peace loving forces in eliminating the threat of nuclear annihilation. The paramount importance of the Soviet initiatives for disarmament and for improving the international situation was stressed. Considerable attention was paid to the necessity of a democratic reorganization of the international economic relations.

The Uruguayan guest gavce a high assessment to Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy directed towards strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe and the world and towards turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Mr. Milko Balev stressed Uruguay's active work for turning the southern Atlantic into a region of peace and cooperation, for a peaceful settlement of the Falkland [as received] problem and for finding a political solution to the conflict in Central America without foreign interference.

TODOROV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU232003 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 23 Feb 87

["Support to the Just Struggle of the Nicaraguan People" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 23 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian party and state leadership, the entire Bulgarian people support the revolutionary changes in Nicaragua, they hold together with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the aggressive actions of the U.S. imperialism.

During his talks today with the visiting here Nicaraguan parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Danilo Aguirre Solis, MP, member of the F.S.I.N. and Member of the Judicial Commission, Mr. Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, said that Bulgaria will continue to render political, moral and material support to Nicaragua, that this country will continue to make efforts for the development of the bilateral cooperation.

Mr. Stanko Todorov pointed out that the existing 30 agreements for cooperation between Bulgaria and Nicaragua in different spheres serve as a base for activation of the mutual contacts. He noted the role of the contacts between the Parliaments of the two countries (this is the third visit of Nicaraguan MPS to Bulgaria) in the process of the consolidating of the bilateral relations.

The two sides exchanged opinions in connection with the forthcoming 77 Interparliamentary Conference which will be held in Nicaragua. Special attention was paid to certain tasks standing before the two countries at the present stage.

DZHUROV, LEADERS MARK SOVIET ARMY DAY IN SOFIA

AU201844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Excerpts] A festive meeting was held in Sofia to mark the 69th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army and Navy. Those attending included Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, and Nacho Papazov; Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

Admiral Ivan Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense, delivered an address. [passage omitted with recorded extract from his speech] Major General Ordzhonikidze, the Soviet military, naval, and air attache in Bulgaria, also made a speech at the meeting.

SOFIA MEETING PLANS BALKAN ECOLOGY CONFERENCE

AU241102 Sofia BTA in English 1015 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (BTA) -- The newly formed organizational committee, which started its meeting here today, will decide where and when the first ecology conference with the participation of the academies of sciences of the Balkan states will be held. The initiative of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences for widening of the cooperation on the problems of environment conservation and for convening of a scientific conference, found response in the scientific circles of all states in the peninsula.

The meeting is attended by representatives of the Albanian, Athenian, Macedonian and Romanian Academies of Sciences. The hosts from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences are expecting Turkish scientists. The Bulgarian academy proposes the conference to be held in the city of Varna, next year.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION HELD WITH FINLAND

AU231520 Sofia BTA in English 1411 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 23 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Finnish economic relations are undergoing a dynamic development but there still exist untapped possibilities for their further broadening. This was noted at the ninth session of the Bulgaro-Finnish Joint Commission for Trade, Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation which opened here today. The representatives of the business circles of the two countries are headed by Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria, and Mr. Jermu Laine, minister of foreign trade of Finland. The guest is accompanied by 31 businessmen of different economic branches. There is a stable legal basis for promoting trade between Bulgaria and Finland. Contracts have been signed for eliminating double taxation and for the mutual encouragement of investments.

It is expected that the session and the direct talks between Finnish firms and Bulgarian economic organizations will discuss the possibilities for broadening cooperation in the field of electronics, chemical metallurgy and mechanical engineering. Issues of joint production and joint marketing are also on the agenda. Today it was also stressed that there are favourable possibilities for setting up joint enterprises. Nonetheless important are the problems of cooperation in the field of technologies and installations for processing waste products.

STATISTICIAN TALKS ABOUT POPULATION MIGRATION

AU222131 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Feb 87 p 2

[Interview with Yordan Kalchev, scientific associate and statistician in the "Population and Housing Stock Census" special-purpose collective under the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, by Violeta Zhelyazkova: "Migration -- Known and Unknown" -- date and place not given]

[Text] My interviewee, Scientific Associate Yordan Kalchev, a statistician in the "Population and Housing Stock Census" special-purpose collective under the Council of Ministers, had recently visited the village of Telish in Pleven Okrug. Years ago they used to celebrate two weddings on the same day there, one in the upper part and the other in the lower part of the village. The old men still in the village houses today remember those times with bitter regret. The festive occasions for gatherings are becoming rarer and rarer. In recent times people only gather for funerals...

[Zhelyazkova] The last census showed that the smallest centers of population are dying out, while millions of people are crowding together in a few dozen provincial towns. Are the demographers worried by this picture?

[Kalchev] Between 1956 and 1975 1,890,000 people left the villages of Bulgaria. At the end of the seventies this process abated, which caused the attention of the demographers to subside. However, now, at the start of the eighties, the wave of migration has risen again. It is interesting that the numbers of people leaving the towns are greater than those leaving the villages. The flow from the small to the large towns is the greatest of all. There is nothing amazing in the fact that after a time some of these small towns are abandoned. [paragraph continues]

This worries both us, as specialists, and the whole of society. We have nothing to regret about the hamlets and small villages dying. They have no future; they fail to meet the requirements set by the modern socialist individual in any respect. They are not needed, and any attempts to revive them would have been doomed to fail.

It is encouraging that in the course of the last 10 years a migration in the other direction, namely from the towns to the well equipped villages, has been perceptibly developing. This phenomenon reflects the striving of man to return to nature. We hope that before very long the needs of the villages for skilled workers will be met to a larger extent.

The territorial distribution of Bulgaria's population is still far from uniform. Strongest of all is the influx into Sofia, where every second citizen is a recent arrival. This concentration gives rise to many problems in housing, transportation, trade, and so on. At the same time, the houses stand empty in 88 villages and hamlets, and 703 villages have only about 50 inhabitants, and these are advanced in age. In actual fact, 791 villages in our country have been depopulated. There are many responsible solutions to these problems, and many quite specific normative documents are in existence, but it seems that they are not being sufficiently observed....

[Zhelyazkova] The people who leave their home areas to seek their fortune elsewhere are not afraid of the risk. They are likely to be more ambitious and more determined. They are ready to accept the difficulties of the change for the sake of some goal. What is this goal?

[Kalchev] Modern man seeks better conditions of life through changing his place of residence. Various reasons may spur him to take this decisive step. These are most often related to work, education, the family, everyday life, and the individual's health and cultural requirements.

[Zhelyazkova] Is there any difference between the male and female "trends" in migration? How old is the individual who changes his place of residence?

[Kalchev] The men most often make the move to the towns and developed settlement systems. More than half the migrants (60 percent) are from 16 to 29 years old. Recently a marked rise in age has been noted (up to 40 years). The urban centers of attraction are becoming younger, while the settlements left by the young people are becoming older. For example, in 1956 43.6 percent of the inhabitants of villages were between 20 and 49, whereas in 1985 the figure was 33.7 percent. The numbers of men and women over 50 are increasing substantially. Given this situation, it is not surprising that from 1975 to the present the natural population growth in the villages has been negative.

[Zhelyazkova] Could you indicate the connection between migration and family status?

[Kalchev] Almost 42 percent of the migrants were unmarried before changing their abode. They set off to the towns in the hope of meeting a suitable marriage partner there. The majority of them succeed, because they find themselves in larger collectives, in the company of people with similar interests, which makes it easier to choose their life companion.

Of course, there is also another variation. A considerable number of the migrants have the primary aim of achieving professional and social recognition. Engrossed in the pursuit of their ambition, they let slip the chance of creating a family at the proper time. They consume the benefits of the large town, unconcerned by domestic problems, and put off their marriage until it becomes too late.

Migration has an unfavorable effect upon the birth rate. The young folk leave the small settlements, but when they arrive in the large town they are not in a hurry to produce children. They need time to adapt themselves to the new conditions -- social, everyday life, job, housing, educational, psychological conditions, and so on.

[Zhelyazkova] Which association is the more characteristic -- migration after divorce, or the reverse?

[Kalchev] It is more uncommon for a family to break up due to migration; more often, migration occurs as a result of a family breakup. Usually the couple who migrate stay together. The joint decision to make the change, the common risk and purpose bind them fast together. The couple do not set off together into the unknown; the man leaves first, and the wife an children follow later, when he has found work and shelter. However, sometimes the separation lasts for years. Only stable families are able to withstand this.

If I was called on to classify the difficulties encountered by the migrants in order of severity, I would say that housing is the number one problem. In the towns, every third migrant is a subtenant. The cramped apartment situation inevitably affects both the birthrate and the bringing up of the children.

A problem of no less difficulty is the setting up of a circle of friends. It is an illustrative fact that almost 4 percent of migrants want to return home precisely because of their friends, because they miss their goodwill. The distant "good morning" of their neighbor on their floor reminds them every day of what they have lost.

'RESTRUCTURING UNDER WAY' IN FILM INDUSTRY

AU250904 Sofia BTA in English 0707 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- A restructuring is now under way in Bulgaria's film industry and more specifically at the "Boyana" Feature Film Studios. Its aim is to make the filmmakers themselves independent and fully responsible both for the artistic and for the financial results of their work.

The new structure is based on the principle of the self-managing organizations which is establishing itself ever more widely in all fields of economic and cultural life. This reform was initiated by the new director general of the "Bulgarska Kinematografia" Artistic and Economic Corporation, Mr. Lyudmil Staykov, one of the most outstanding Bulgarian film directors, known abroad for his films "Love", "Illusion" and especially for his six-hour superproduction about the foundation of the Bulgarian state, "Khan Asparukh".

At the "Boyana" studios, which employ 68 directors and which give an annual output of 50 full-length films for the TV and the cinemas, there are four production units. Each unit is formed on the principle of personal choice and has its own budget. Production at the studios is relatively inexpensive -- the average budget of a full-length film is about 500,000 leva. Of course, there are also state commissioned production in connection with a special topic or important events which may be more expensive, but then they are not financed from the budget. For this first time in the history of Bulgarian filmmaking the authors of the film will be fully independent in the choice of the script, the production of the film and its preparation for circulation. The "Bulgarska Kinematografia" corporation will observe and manage mainly the material and technical aspects of film production. All former structures of the film industry gave the last word on the creative plan of the production unit to the administration and the artistic council appointed by it. [passage omitted]

POSPICHAL SUPPORTERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

AU241420 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1412 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Prague -- In various CSSR towns supporters of imprisoned human rights activist Peter Pospichal have started a hunger strike to achieve Pospichal's release.

The civil rights activist has been in prison since 22 January. He is one of the signatories of the Charter 77 human rights declaration.

BILAK COMPARES CURRENT RESTRUCTURING WITH 1968

AU241110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Feb 87 p 1

[Interview with Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, by Zdenek Horeni: "Inspiring Incentives for Us, Too; RUDE PRAVO Talks to Comrade Vasil Bilak About the Topical Issues of Creatively Developing Socialism" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The session of the CPCZ Central Committee's Ideological Commission, reported by us in RUDE PRAVO on 11 February, reacted to certain topical ideological issues that are the subject of lively discussions among the public. Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, took a stand on them at the commission's session. Today we revert to some of the issues in the following interview:

[Horeni] How would you characterize the response among our public by the changes that have been taking place in the Soviet Union since the 27th CPSU Congress?

[Bilak] The current efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet people are justly encountering what is, in general, a great and positive response. The CPSU's policy stands close to us; it corresponds to the needs of a dynamic development of socialism. It is encountering full support both in our party and among our people. We are following attentively and with sympathy all that is happening today in the Soviet Union. We have already spoken about this at the 17th CPCZ Congress and also at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session. The efforts to restructure Soviet society are yielding a lot of inspiration and incentives for our own party and society, too. I see this as the third historical revolutionary event. The first was the Great October Socialist Revolution; the second was the Great Patriotic War, the victory over fascism, and the emergence of the world socialist system; and the third is the current mobilization of all material and spiritual forces in the Soviet Union to prove socialism's supremacy over all that is obsolete.

[Horeni] At the session of the Ideological Commission you mentioned people who also seem to applaud the Soviet effort, while in reality they merely want to act as parasites on it, striving in this way to rehabilitate the discredited right-wing opportunist policy of 1968. This is an obvious swindle.

[Bilak] The substance of this swindle, as you rightly call it, lies in the wish of certain people to misuse against socialism the general sympathy with which the social changes in the USSR are regarded, instead of using it for socialism's benefit. People who have not yet freed themselves from the fetters of right-wing opportunist dogmas are claiming that what is now happening in the CPSU is similar to what had been happening in our country in the crisis-ridden years. As the Soviet Union's sincere friends, we must categorically protest this.

For this reason let us recall what the Czechoslovak events of 1968 were all about. We will find the answer to this in the document entitled "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." The document states that January 1968 was inevitable; it was no mistaken step. Even despite certain shortcomings, the CPCZ Central Committee session in January 1968 unambiguously stressed our belonging to the world socialist system and our firm unity with the Soviet Union. It spoke in favor of further developing the socialist society and socialist democracy, in favor of deepening the party's unity and strengthening its leading role, and in favor of eliminating mistakes and shortcomings; it voiced the demand to renew Leninist norms and to adhere to them, to consistently resolve the ripe problems in our national economy, and to consolidate the ties between Czechs and Slovaks by implementing Leninist principles in our nationality policy.

The party's struggle, waged in the spirit of the CPCZ Central Committee session of January 1968, was aimed against deformation, stagnation, subjectivism, and voluntarism, which had become rooted in our national economy, theory, and political and ideological practice. The political scene in January 1968 contained two groups: The one consisted of people defending the old policy and the non-Leninist methods; and the other consisted of people who wanted to change the situation for the better. Regrettably, a short time later people who for years had been unable to push through their antisocialist and antipopular opinions began to penetrate into our political life. They had been patiently waiting for the opportunity to launch an attack against the party, against socialism, and against friendship with the Soviet Union.

International imperialism and its anticommunist centers were ready to provide not only ideological but also material aid for the counterrevolutionary, antisocialist forces. In that situation, the party leadership failed to issue a clear-cut directive. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium did not even convene the Central Committee. Gradually, the party leadership ceased to determine the direction which the rectification of mistakes should take; this direction began to be determined by forces concerned with weakening socialism and liquidating it rather than with rectifying mistakes and errors.

It is absolutely evident that any comparison is inappropriate. What is happening in the CPSU and Soviet Union today is right, totally right, and must be fully supported. We have here a program formulated by the 27th congress, and the party leadership is consistently ensuring its implementation. The CPSU leadership and the broad support given by the people to the party's policy guarantee that the course that was correctly embarked upon will successfully develop and that people who would like to parasitize it will certainly not succeed.

Our people sympathize with this program; they view with sympathy the struggle waged for order, for civic, party state, and technological discipline, for quality of production, and for a better flow of information. [paragraph continues]

What can be said about the people who had failed to pass the 1968 test in Czechoslovakia and who are now voicing some kind of "hopes" in connection with the restructuring in the USSR? Are they entitled to have such hopes? Certainly not. The followers of right-wing opportunism can have no such hopes in Czechoslovakia.

[Horeni] How can one characterize the specific difference between the CPSU's present objectives and the objectives of right-wing opportunities in the CSSR in the past?

[Bilak] The answer is unambiguous: Nothing is identical. The CPSU leadership is striving to strengthen socialism and the unity of the socialist community, whereas our "fighters for socialism with a human face" strove in 1968 to dismantle socialism and to break up the socialist community.

The CPSU is striving to consolidate the leading role of the workers class and of the Communist Party in society. The right-wing opportunists in Czechoslovakia were striving to weaken the leading role of the workers class and of its vanguard, the revolutionary party. They were striving to reactivate the bourgeois political parties and to create various antisocialist groupings. In foreign policy, they did not strive to consolidate the unity of the socialist community; they were striving to achieve our withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact, a change of our foreign policy, a breaking off of our fraternal ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and so forth and so on.

The CPSU is striving to achieve tighter discipline in production in every respect, in the interests of further developing material production; but our adversaries used to introduce chaos into production and to disrupt discipline.

Recently, we briefed our public on the principles of restructuring our economic mechanism. They purposefully aim to strengthen socialism. Well, this basically contradicts [Prague Spring Economist Ota] Sik's theories, which strove to introduce as many capitalist elements as possible into our economy.

In addition, the CPSU has a firm hold on the situation. The CPSU leadership is united; it is pursuing the line set by the 27th congress, and it is not retreating. Deplorably, during the period at the beginning of 1968 there was neither unity nor a clear-cut program in the leadership of our party. I am recalling this because it is necessary to reject unambiguously any and all parallels.

Naturally, I am also mentioning this because the Central Committee is receiving various letters from our fellow citizens, who are asking what will happen and how it will happen. It even receives letters (although only isolated letters) from people threatening the Communist Pary and its individual members. Obviously the authors of these letters still recall very well the "democratic methods" they were using in 1968, including threats of the gallows.

The Soviet Union and the Soviet people are aware of their historic responsibility for building the socialist society. On this none-too-easy path they may encounter problems, difficulties, and shortcomings -- but the direction itself is right. Things that were sufficient on this path yesterday are no longer sufficient today; that is why a new and more efficient course is logically needed. [paragraph continues]

We must also see that everywhere, in their country and in ours, there are many indolent, easygoing, and adaptable people and people who are slowing down or hampering the revolutionary restructuring. But the start is right, and the future belongs to it.

[Horeni] You have mentioned the "Lessons" document. Wherein lies its topical significance?

[Bilak] The significance of this document reaches beyong the Czechoslovak borders. It sums up all the experience that our party had acquired both in fighting the counterrevolution and in fighting those who wanted to stage an "anti-February" in our country and to reverse the socialist development. This document contains all that we have lived through -- the good and the bad things, the victories and the defeats, the mistakes and the tragic errors. It incorporates both the experience and the lessons taught by our failure to solve the ripe problems in our society in time. It contains the experience acquired both in the sixties and in the fifties, experience for which we have paid so dearly. Certain posthumous children of right-wing opportunists, who are striving to "rehabilitate" those who were politically shipwrecked in 1968, have only one thing in mind: to forget the "Lessons." Thus, they merely confirm that they are pursuing the same goal as in 1968 -- to return Czechoslovakia to the lap of capitalism. After all, many of them have written this in the treatises they are fabricating and dispatching to various addresses, above all in the West. Those who honestly profess allegiance to building socialism recognize the "Lessons" -- and the fact that one must not forget the experience one has paid for so dearly.

The time since the revolutionary attempt has provided sufficient proof that we have taken no revenge. We can scarely encounter anywhere in the world another such example of a humane solution to counterrevolution. Some people have taken courage from this and have provoked opposition. Our socialist society was generous. It did not ask them to show penitence; without attaching any conditions, it is asking them to join honorably in our work for the benefit of socialism. The "Lessons" document is fully valid. It is not necessary to change anything in it.

In this context, I would like to stress another thing: The party will never forget those loyal followers of socialism who always marched with the party and who gave their support to the policy shaped after April 1969, in the interest of resolving the crisis and of starting to continue to build socialism and to develop it comprehensively.

[Horeni] And the last question: How would you characterize our current tasks?

[Bilak] Our party's policy is purposefully based on the line of the 17th congress and on the actual needs of the Czechoslovak people. Its purpose is to develop our economy further, to make it highly efficient, to improve quality, to deepen socialist democracy, to consolidate and develop the political system and the National Front, to expand the authority and responsibility of enterprises and plants, to improve the quality of ideological-educational work, and to consolidate the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Undoubtedly, many changes in the approach to economic issues that are being asserted in the Soviet Union will also be creatively implemented under our own conditions. This is now being purposefully worked out. Many issues must be assessed, and one must also say: Yesterday this was good, but today this has become outdated and obsolete, and we need new steps, new methods, and new forms. [paragraph continues]

But these changes we are striving for do not mean that everything done by us up to now has in fact stood in some kind of contradiction to our socialist development.

We are not at all concerned with blindly copying things. In keeping with our socialist practice and our best traditions, we will continue purposefully to learn from the rich experience of the USSR and of other socialist countries. We all must learn from each other, because each of us introduces some new ideas into the building of socialism -- some new experience and new values. This means that everything that will aid socialism in our republic and will help consolidate the socialist community that will be creatively developed and implemented in our country.

Such a policy stands in full harmony with the conclusions of the 17th congress; such a policy is in harmony with the policy being made today in the Soviet Union. It is in harmony with socialism, and it lies within its framework -- and not outside it.

[Horeni] Thank you for the interview.

OFFICIAL BRIEFS READERS ON RESTRUCTURING POLICY

AU241511 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 February carries on page 3 the first, approximately 3,300-word, part of a report on a question-and-answer session with Jaromir Matejka, secretary of the Government Committee for Issues of the Planned Management of National Economy and deputy minister, said to have been "mediated by RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA editors Zdenek Hoffmann, Miloslav Vltavsky, and Jozef Krsko." The report is entitled "On the Principles of Restructuring the Economic Mechanism" and is preceded by the following introductory passage: "On Friday, 9 January, we published a significant document that was adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the basis of a resolution adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress -- the Principles of Restructuring the Economic Mechanism. The publication of this document met with a great response both throughout our society and also abroad. The document concerns the solution of many problems in our economic development, for the time being only along general lines. for this reason, we invited the RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA readers to participate in a long-distance news conference in which their questions about the restructuring of our economic mechanism that is now being prepared would be answered by Comrade Jaromir Matejka, secretary of the Government Committee for Issues of the Planned Management of National Economy and deputy minister. Today we publish the first part of his replies to questions directly concerning the restructuring process."

The report cites 21 questions and provides the means and professions of the readers seeking information.

The first reader asks: "The text of the document is all but incomprehensible to us. What will the worker's role be? Does one count on him as a creator, or will he be merely complying with orders?" Matejka explains that "the document is a weighty and unambiguous directive for further work, particularly the work of responsible central agencies," and thus cannot avoid using difficult special terminology. However, the document must be explained to the public, so that it can "actively and critically participate in complementing it and in implementing it in practice," Matejka says; he adds that the principles of the document "represent only the first phase of the restructuring work, and thus contain a number of open questions."

The next reader asks about the term "socialist entrepreneurship"; according to Matejka, economic organizations must satisfy consumers' needs, while respecting social norms and the rules of the state plan, and fulfill all duties toward the state budget, the state bank, and the national committees. They have the right to decide on the structure of their production, sales, or foreign trade and on the distribution of resources for investments, wages, and cultural and social needs; to set up trade, production, design and blueprint, and research units; to form associations for business activities abroad and at home; and to choose their transportation, supply, and sales methods (even in foreign trade), especially in direct relations with organizations in the CEMA states.

The next reader asks whether enterprises will now be headed by an elected collective body, instead of by a single person. "The issues of the higher forms of participation of the working people's collectives are now being worked out. Nevertheless, and regardless of the results of this work, I have no doubts that the principle of a single responsible executive in the management of an enterprise could be abandoned," Matejka replies.

Asked whether the general directorates of enterprises are to be abolished, and "to whom will the economic accountability (khozraschet) apply," Matejka says: "This is not the right way to formulate the question. We must gradually reorganize the production-technical, research, and turnover base to enable organizations to accomplish their social tasks as efficiently as possible and to proceed to a total economic accountability (khozraschet)." Such organizations should not be subordinated to other independent organizations; inexpediently centralized organizations could be made to merge, or to form associations, "even in relationship to organizations in the CEMA states," he adds.

Matejka is then asked about remittances, and states: "In introducing the remittance system we will first have to carry out the restructuring of wholesale and procurement prices." By its activities, an organization must create resources for paying its employees, but also for financing the needs paid for it out of the state budget, he points out.

The reader who wants to know whether there is a plan to abolish the income tax is told by Matejka that "it is impossible to consider abolishing the income tax in the very near future. Such weighty issues as the abolishment or rationalization of the income tax, or else a uniform taxation of all incomes of the population, can be resolved only in connection with a concentration of the long-term program of social development as a whole."

Another reader expresses fear that "the system of remittance from profits arising from self-financing will cause the enterprises to lag behind world development," and that the high remittances will leave no money for modern equipment, research, or development. Matejka replies that the organizations capable of handling their economy well will also "be fully able" to ensure "resources for self-financing the expanded reproduction of production assets, research, and development." Asked whether he believes that "one can execute the restructuring of the economic mechanism without real democracy in our social life," Matejka replies: "The development of forms for implementing the principles of democratic centralism both in economy and in all other spheres of social life is inseparably interconnected.

A reader asking about the degree of independence allowed the foremen is told by Matejka that a fuller implementation of the principles of democratic centralism will strengthen the foremen's rights and their responsibility, also for remunerating the collective.

The next question is about a possible differentiation of wages of the executive cadres and their subordinates. According to Matejka, the "delevelling" must be based on the work performed, and must not depend on an employee's tariff class; this will lead to differentiated remunerations of executives and their subordinates. "However," Matejka adds, "the basic proportions between the wages of executive staff and those of the subordinates throughout our economy will continue to be guided by the state tariff policy."

The next readers want to know about the relationship between the wages components and the working performance of individuals, collectives, and organizations. Matejka says: "The entire volume of wages means must depend on the increased net income, i.e. profit, of the organization." Asked whether the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of National Economy, adopted in 1981, will cease to be valid, Matejka replies: One will proceed according to the new Principles, not according to the Set of Measures." Asked whether the experience of people directly working in economy will be taken into account Matejka states: "Selected experts working in economic practice have participated in working out the Principles."

Replying to question about the restructuring of pricing, Matejka states: "The comprehensive restructuring of wholesale and procurement prices in the spirit of the Principles, which should in all probability take place on 1 January 1989, is aimed at establishing more equal starting conditions for the self-financing of enterprises as one of our basic goals."

Regarding the future of foreign trade enterprises, Matejka states that neither the foreign trade organizations in general, nor the state's foreign trade and foreign currency monopolies will be abolished, even in the activities of foreign trade enterprises are taken over by producing organizations. However, he adds, the foreign trade enterprises will have to adopt the most expedient form of activity, in accordance with the existing specific conditions of trade operations.

With regard to the future of organizations which have been working at a loss for a long time, Matejka says that they will first receive a special financing regimen and loan conditions, a consolidation program, and new executive cadres. If this does not help, they will lose their economic accountability independence, and their status as a legal entity. Moreover, their staff and their production potential can be transferred to another independent organization; their production program can be changed; but their losses would be borne by the founder, i.e. the ministry or national committee -- and not by the state bank.

On the purpose of the norms systems which are to be applied to enterprises, Matejka says: "The norms will concern the distribution of profits in the sphere of wages and of funds for development and for cultural and social needs." As to whether the fulfillment of economic contracts will become a binding index of the state plan for individual organizations, Matejka states: "The fulfillment of the contracts, as instruments of the plan and of economic accountability, will directly affect the organizations' incomes; in keeping with the goals of the Principles, organizations should become interested in adopting and accomplishing the planned tasks, for this is an irreplaceable prerequisite of their interest in concluding and fulfilling the economic contracts."

Matejka is then asked when the supplier-consumer relations will cease to be the "area of the greatest problems." He states his belief that "the state of disorder which dominates these relations is not caused by the relations themselves; it is caused by the entire economic mechanism.

The problems here will disappear only when the rebuilt economic mechanism starts operating efficiently as a whole. It is extremely important to strengthen the goods monetary balance and proportion throughout our economy and to create the necessary reserves, because they are the key to the customer's and consumer's decisive position on the market. Moreover, we must establish particularly such prerequisites as an accelerated rate of growth of our national income; a stricter loan and currently policy; proper use of the advantages provided by the international division of labor, particularly within the framework of CEMA; and an increased competitiveness of organizations. We must also remove unjustified monopoly trends inside our economy."

The next question is again about enterprises working at a loss. Matejka says that the Principles demand the elimination of "economically and socially unjustified subsidies, redistribution processes, and exemptions," which tend to bring the economic results achieved by organizations to the same level. However, he states, in the initial stages it will probably be impossible to implement these measures everywhere. The important thing is that the unjustified advantages will have to be eliminated within set deadlines; however, if there is interest in developing certain sectors or organizations or in limiting production, one will approach the distribution of resources in a differentiated manner, Matejka notes.

In replying to the next question about the allocation of foreign currency for purchasing machinery from abroad, Matejka says that, while the incentives of allotting foreign currency will depend on the creation of foreign currency resources, such incentives will tend to be strengthened. Organizations could even open foreign currency accounts for purchasing high-performance machinery, he notes; however, organizations which will not be creating foreign currency resources (by raising their exports, or by saving on imports) will have to be considered individually.

The next reader asks: "If measures for economizing manpower are adopted, could this not lead to temporary unemployment in some cases?" Saying that the state Constitution guarantees the CSSR citizens the right to work, Matejka adds that no unemployment can arise, because one will economize by cutting down the number of working hours, by prolonging annual leave, and by shifting employees to socially desirable and more efficient production sectors or spheres of activity. This, he says, will have an additional bonus: Job-hopping will be limited, working morale and discipline will be consolidated, labor productivity enhanced, and everybody will be provided for according to his work performance.

The last question is about the criteria for assessing the competitiveness of enterprises. According to Matejka, this competitiveness will in most cases be appraised according to the relationship between our domestic wholesale or procurement prices and the prices achieved in the export or import activities.

DAILY OUTLINES OBSTACLES TO ECONOMIC PROCESSES

AU241531 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Feb 87 p 5

[Jaroslav Kucera article: "Acceleration and Social Transformation; Two Dialectically Linked Processes" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /Due to the constantly increasing needs of our society, we are confronted with the imperative need to speed up our country's economic development. Developments show that the acceleration of socioeconomic development is impossible without the basic transformations of social forms in which the real life of our society takes place, without a restructuring of the style and methods of our management work -- in fact, of all our work./

The acceleration of the development of our socialist society, and the social changes which follow from this, are /two objectively necessary and dialectically linked processes./ [passage omitted]

Our party professed allegiance to the basic principles which form the substance of socialism on many occasions; it recognizes the general, international validity of these principles. However, like any other society, socialism does not consist of some "naked" essence. None of its basic principles operate directly in the society's life -- they operate as expressions of certain social forms and mechanisms in which the people's specific activity takes place. [passage omitted]

It is clearly obvious that certain social forms and mechanisms may, but need not necessarily, reflect the appropriate principles of socialism. /Most of our successes, but also shortcomings, primarily depend on how perfectly or imperfectly these forms and mechanisms enable us to implement the basic principles and other advantages of socialism./ If a certain social form opens the scope for resolving real social conflicts and for asserting the people's creative activity, we usually achieve successes; if the reverse is true, the conflicts grow and the unsolved problems and shortcomings accumulate.

For instance, egalitarian remunerations -- considerably widespread in our country -- represent a serious deformation in the implementation of the principles "distribution according to work," and stand in direct contradiction to this principle. In fact, they represent a form of social injustice with a comprehensively negative impact on both the development of the economy and the development of individual personality. Egalitarianism has not been eliminated by a number of administrative "restructurings" of the wage system. Although quite a number of them did contain rational aspects, their practical implementation obviously misfired. This kind of "restructuring" -- carried out separately from the other components of the economic mechanism, without sufficient changes in the forms and methods of planning, management, and ideological and political work -- has naturally failed to move our economy and society forward. /The economic mechanism as a whole cannot be successfully rebuilt if such an attempt is made apart from appropriate transformations in the political mechanism and in ideological work./ [passage omitted]

/The analysis of why social forms and mechanisms are lagging behind practical life (such an analysis is the basis of the theory of constantly improving these forms) is one of the most important tasks of the social sciences and of the party's theoretical and program-creating activity in general./

Obsolete management forms in economy, as well as certain scarcely effective methods in our political and ideological work, have become a barrier to further development. They did not permit a full assertion of the merits of socialism (which lie in its very essence), and toned down and deformed the impact of socialism's most powerful moving force, namely the creative activity of the masses. In a number of countries, including Czechoslovakia, they slowed down the rate of economic growth, led to phenomena of stagnation, and gave birth to deformations and sometimes even to a critical situation. Insofar as the poeple were dissatisfied with the current state of affairs, this dissatisfaction concerned the obsolete social forms and mechanisms of socialism, but not its essence.

Soviet Example [subhead]

The CPSU, and after it also other communist and workers parties of the socialist countries, including the CPCZ, reacted to the slower rates of economic growth and of social development by setting a strategic line oriented toward accelerating the society's socioeconomic development. /However, "acceleration" is no mechanical reaction to the preceding "slowing down" -- and its content is not based on a mere statistical acceleration of the rates of economic growth. Its origins, course, and effects show a new quality./

The "initial impulse" for acceleration can lie, /first,/ only in a restructuring of unsuitable social forms and mechanisms. The 27th CPSU Congress has shown what such a restructuring means for the Soviet society. [passage omitted]

The restructuring of Soviet social practices is no organizational mania, but an /objectively necessary process/ from the viewpoint of the necessary dynamics of socialism -- a process we can never end, since the conditions of development will also be constantly changing.

Without rebuilding the economic mechanism it would be impossible simply to accelerate the current rates of growth in our economy; it would also be impossible to achieve its new, intensive quality. /Second,/ it follows from the intensification of the economy in the first place that acceleration itself will be a qualitatively new kind of growth. /Third/, this new kind of growth will lead to the emergence of new and higher economic, social, and cultural qualities, and thus also to a further restructuring of these societies. [passage omitted]

Key to the Solution of Our Problems [subhead]

Our own society, too, is faced by an objectively necessary process of further improving the potential system and of making it more flexible. It will not be merely a question of transforming the economic mechanisms or the technological foundation and material structure production, even though it is here that the backbone of the acceleration of socioeconomic development lies.

We must also considerably change the people's way of thinking and make our ideological work more efficient, improve its material-technical base, and change the forms, methods, and instruments of political activity. We will be forced to improve or to change many things in the legal code; we will also be forced to change many things in the operation of the system of social organizations, working collectives, and, above all, the activities of the party itself, from which the entire process of changes in the society unwinds. It is as Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session: Our party draws on the course taken by the Soviet Communists, in particular, for "example and inspiration in resolving our own problems."

Understandably, not all our problems and conditions of development to date are identical with the Soviet ones; but the key to the solution of our problems and to accelerating our socioeconomic development is and will remain the same. /This key lies in the process of change that consolidates the foundations of socialism, instead of undermining them, a process without which it is impossible for socialism to grow into a communist society.

Certain outdated social forms, mechanisms, and deformations of socialism in our country have been hampering the development of socialism as far back as the sixties. [paragraph continues]

Since January 1968 our party and our society have been expecting that these forms and mechanisms of socialism will begin to be renewed or restructured, in a process leading to the consolidation and development of socialism. Our party has always stressed that this, too, was why January 1968 had been necessary. However, the right wingers bamboozled a considerable part of the working people by their slogans on revival and on the rectification of shortcomings and, in collaboration with the imperialist centers, made use of the existing situation for launching a counterrevolutionary attack on socialism as such. At that time, the opportunist passivity of a part of the party leadership, as well as procrastinations and the postponement of essential changes, played into the right wingers' hands; the same can be said of the fact that criticism of the existing situation was not followed by rectification and acts. This opened the doors for the onslaught of the counterrevolution. Apart from other things, at that time it was again confirmed that no practical revolutionary process can do without a revolutionary program and theory. Whenever this theory is weak, conditions are created for implementing the counterrevolutionary program. The Communists' passivity, whether in theory or in practice, always played into the hands of their enemies in the past, and will continue to do so in the future. Such are also the conclusions of the "Lessons" document, which is permanently valid.

The "restructuring" which the right wingers were promoting in the crisis-ridden period with the aid of the entire anticommunist coalition was diametrically opposed to the process now taking place in the USSR, a process that now also confronts our own party and society. The right wingers were not concerned with restructuring the forms -- they want to restructure the /essence/ of socialism; they were concerned with /dismantling/ socialism's most basic principles, which they wanted to replace by bourgeois principles. They were not concerned with developing the legacy of February [1948] -- they wanted (as the emigre circles in the West conceded) an "anti-February." /That is why it was no revolutionary process of a revival or rebirth of socialism at that time -- it was a counterrevolutionary process of the destruction and liquidation of socialism./

That is also why the current claim of certain followers of right-wing opportunism, both among the emigres and also among the "domestic emigres" -- the claim that they, too, have been "in favor of restructuring since as far back as 1968" -- is an absolute lie. This claim is nothing but impudence, with which the right wingers are merely striving to defend their counterrevolutionary activities of those times, in order to be able to continue these activities today.

In the future, too, we must take into account /that various slanderers of socialism will continue to strive for the same things as in 1968, under the camouflage of alleged support for the process of change; they will continue to introduce into this process various "virus programs" [virove programy] with the aim of destroying the basic principles of socialism. We must count on this happening; but this cannot divert us from the realization of the revolutionary and objectively necessary process of social changes. Let us also add (this was also noted by Comrade Vasil Bilak at the session of the CPCZ Central Committee's ideological commission this week) that those people who are still hoping that our party will "retract" the "Lessons" document are hoping in vain.

At the beginning of building socialism, almost 40 years ago, we used to say that one cannot live as of old; and this is still true today. But today we must add that it is also impossible to direct, lead, and organize the people's activity as of old. The current breakthrough period makes it simply impossible to automatically transfer into the future formulas which are typical of the past. Under the present, new conditions it is possible to realize the central goal of socialism -- "everything in man's name, everything for his welfare" only by using new methods, a new production base, new management, and new political thinking.

EDITORIAL DEPLORES SLOW INTRODUCTION OF BRIGADES

AU241514 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Brigade Method and Management"]

[Excerpts] The period of noncommittal verification and testing of the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration in the enterprises is over. Enough information has been gathered to know what is needed for its development and what can be expected of it. There is no shortage of practical experience. After all, only a year ago more than 200,000 employees worked according to the principles of this progressive scheme. The development of the brigade method has thus entered a wholly new stage. It ceases to be something exceptional and strange in the life of enterprises and must become a completely normal part of intra-enterprise management. The goal is to have a considerable part of workers in the main manufacturing branches apply the brigade method by the end of this 5-year plan.

Most sectors expect about one-third of their workforce to work according to the new method in the year 1990. This is a praiseworthy undertaking. However, events have not taken the needed course thus far and this target may be in jeopardy if there is not a change. This is because many senior officials in the sphere of management have not fully grasped the changed situation. Today, it is no longer a question of merely persuading others of the benefits of the brigade method. What is needed now is to actively steer its development, to organize, and to provide guidance. However, this is not being done with sufficient vigor, consistency, and coherence. There has been a persistent tendency to muse longwindedly upon the new method, to ruminate endlessly about conditions that are necessary for it and are less important, and to refer to problems in production, inadequate elucidation, and all kinds of other excuses in order to put off real action as long as possible. This is also why approximately one-third of organizations have not launched the brigade method even on a limited scale.

Where should the decisive boost to the development of the method come from? First and foremost, it should come from ministries and general directorates. In the initial stage of the brigades' development it was said that intervention by central agencies would be limited to a minimum so as not to limit the possibility of responding flexibly to specific conditions and to prevent the method, to which any formalism is intrinsically alien, from being drowned in red tape. However, this correct principle has grown into a situation in which the sectors and economic production units impartially watch the course of events. It is as if the brigade method were some sort of new, voluntary initiative by the work collectives, on which it is enough to assume the following position: "If you want, you can set up a brigade, we are not opposed to it, but do not expect anything from us." The greatest share of work must be thus shouldered by enterprises and the collectives themselves. They still have to wait for the ministries to display greater activity. [passage omitted]

Dilatoriness and inconsistency in the supervision of the brigade method account for a number of unnecessary problems that kill spontaneous initiative. Some 2 years after the publication of the "Principles of the Federal Government and the Central Trade Union Council" not even such elementary things as the formation of a solid, well-functioning system of information exchange among organizations have been ensured. There is a shortage of needed specialist publications providing practical guidance and there are delays in the training of specialists and in information campaigns among brigade leaders. [paragraph continues]

Findings obtained thus far demonstrate that, for the most part, developments have been allowed to proceed uncontrolled. This could be understood in the period of the emergence of the brigade method, but it certainly cannot be tolerated now, in the period of its broader development. Surveys reveal, for example, that only one-fifth of enterprises have had an opportunity to discuss the development of the brigade method with superior agencies and that only 3 percent of organizations obtained information from consultation centers, which should have been in operation long ago.

It is alarming that, according to some studies, only 10 percent of collectives are operating on the basis of genuine financial autonomy [khozraschet]. This, too, is a manifestation of inconsistency in management. Only the founding of the brigade gives a boost to the development of financial autonomy, which, moreover, is not always thorough. How much longer shall we engage in totally ineffectual discussions on this problem? The sectors argue that it is impossible to keep record, that there is a dearth of measuring equipment. But whose responsibility is it to make the necessary provisions? Who should make the enterprises procure it? The development of financial autonomy is definitely not up to the free will or discretion of economic managements. It is a duty that superior agencies must demand of them, and the discharging of which they must check.

The principle was adopted at the beginning of the expansion of the brigade method not to rush anything and not to yield to harmful trends. People's trust must not be gambled with. This principle holds true even today. However, taking a responsible approach has nothing in common with dilatoriness, procrastination, and putting off the solution of difficulties ad infinitum.

HOFFMANN EMPHASIZES RESTRUCTURING AT TU CONGRESS

AU241801 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Feb 87 p 2

["Excerpts" of speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, delivered at the Slovak congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava on 20 February: "Asserting Intensive Factors of Development"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The current dynamic developments in the Soviet Union are the subject of extraordinary interest in our country and in the world. Since we are being asked numerous questions also by trade union functionaries and our members, I think that it is correct to say a few words on the matter also here.

Why do we in the CSSR also welcome with such joy what is happening in the Soviet Union, what was started by the April session of the CPSU Central Committee, programatically expressed by the 27th congress, and further deepened and developed at this year's January session of the CPSU Central Committee?

Why do we follow with admiration this literally revolutionary movement and purifying process which has so rapidly become the property of the Soviet people?

Why do we fully support the restructuring of the Soviet society?

There are many important reasons for it, which are of fundamental importance for us too. It is because this process enables and accelerates the comprehensive development of the Soviet Union, the utilization of its immense potential, because it benefits the Soviet people and serves the interests of the working people. [paragraph continues]

The CPCZ, the working people, our society, and the trade unions welcome and support the restructuring process in the USSR. We see in it the model of how to launch the struggle of the new and revolutionary against the old and anachronistic, which is also deep-rooted and retards the natural development of the socialist society.

We in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement must also assimilate this Soviet model of new thinking, new approaches, and more exacting demands and begin fulfilling it already now, in connection with the preparations, the course and, above all, ensuring the conclusions of the All-Trade Union Congress.

We are aware of the fact that if we want to meet our great responsibility, better defend the interests of the working people, and more effectively contribute to the fulfillment of the party policy and the construction of socialism, then it is not enough merely to identify ourselves with the restructuring process in the USSR as well as with the CPCZ policy and then wait for further developments, but have the duty to actively assist with their realization. At the same time, it is known that to do this we have a fairly broad range of possibilities.

Now we are already developing our activity in three fundamental directions:

1. Above all, we want to achieve -- and this is the affair of all trade union organizations, agencies, functionaries, and let us add, also members -- that we would without delay more fully, and with greater responsibility and more determination utilize the existing instruments, forms, institutes, and possibilities in the interest of the fulfillment of the plan of the 17th CPCZ Congress, in the interest of the fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. What we have in mind are, above all, production consultations and counter-plans, collective contracts, plans of activity, plans of social development, joint meetings of trade union and economic agencies, member meetings of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration, the crucial displays of work initiative -- the movement of the Brigades of Socialist Labor, Comprehensive Rationalization Teams, the Movement of Innovators and Investors, the Prague Appeal and, of course, the Initiative of the Central Trade Union Council.

2. Side by side with, and under the leadership of, our party, we are joining the process of restructuring in the CSSR. We want to make use of the considerable strength of the trade unions when evaluating the experiments being introduced. We want to participate in the preparation of new, momentous documents, submit with initiative proposals whic proceed from the experience and suggestions of the many millions of our members.

3. We are rapidly elaborating and discussing with the aktiv, and will submit to members to voice their opinion, everything that the current stage of the development of the national economy and the entire society means and brings to the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement itself, what consequences this will have for the standing, the role, and the assertion of trade unions as a whole, but mainly and above all for plant and enterprise committees.

Everyone who comes into contact with the problems of trade unions has been pondering the fact that the following topics pose a number of specific questions to trade unions. Answers must be found to the following questions: The principles of the restructuring of the economic mechanism, the law on socialist enterprise, self-funding, substantially enhancing the tasks of the work collective, the introduction of socialist self-administration, the inevitability of the existence of a certain agency operating between the individual meetings of a work collective, the further deepening of socialist democracy, and so forth.

In any case, these answers will place new demands on the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. One also has to count on the fact that the members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement itself will assert new views and demands on their oganization.

The trade union agencies, if they are to pass the test, have no other option but to tackle all these duties without delay.

VACLAVIK ISSUES ORDER ON FEB 1948 ANNIVERSARY

LD241941 Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 24 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik issued an order today on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the February 1948 victory of the Czechoslovak working people over reaction.

The further construction and strengthening of socialism are inseparably linked with the struggle for improving the international atmosphere and for maintaining world peace. World imperialism with the USA at the head has so far not given up its political intentions. It still aims at halting social progress, gaining military strategic superiority over socialism and dominating the world. To this end it escalates material war preparations, develops weapons for waging war in outer space and produces new, more advanced kinds of conventional weapons, he said.

In this situation, the task laid to the Czechoslovak People's Army by the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress -- to be politically, professionally and materially prepared for reliably protecting the socialist construction and life in peace of the people in close alliance with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty -- is extremely topical. In order to fulfill this demand it is necessary to improve the combat readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army, to strengthen the moral political profile of its members, to increase their political and professional readiness, Army General Milan Vaclavik said.

BRIEFS

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN CZECH COUNCIL -- At its Prague meeting today, the Czech National Council Presidium recalled Jiri Antos from the office of the chairman of the Czech Statistical Office in connection with his retirement. It appointed Ladislav Riha to this office. The meeting was chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Feb 87]

SFRY VISITOR -- Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received at Bratislava Castle today Josip Vrhove, member of the SFRY Presidency. He briefed him on the history, structure, roles, and main current tasks of the Slovak National Council. He praised the traditional good bilateral cooperation and expressed the conviction that it will continue to broaden and strengthen. Josip Vrhove stressed the upward trend of the development of bilateral relations and briefed Comrade Salgovic on the current social development in his country, as well as on the steps to eliminate the complicated problems in the Yugoslav economy. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Feb 87 LD]

DAILY CARRIES REPORT ON BILAK INTERVIEW

AU241351 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 February on Page 2, under the headline: "On Topical Questions of Socialism's Creative Development; Interview by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary and Presidium Member, for RUDE PRAVO" and datelined "Prague (CTK)," carries a 1,500-word report on the interview given by Vasil Bilak to the CSSR Daily RUDE PRAVO.

According to the report, Bilak stressed that "the current efforts of the CPSU and of the Soviet people are justifiably meeting with a great positive response in general." Bilak is quoted as saying that "Some people (CSSR citizens) want to use the general sympathies for the social restructuring in the USSR against socialism. Those who have not yet freed themselves from the rightist and opportunistic dogmas say that in the CPSU something similar to the events in the CSSR during the time of crisis is allegedly occurring. As true friends of the USSR we have to categorically distanced ourselves from this."

The report continues by quoting Bilak as stating: "That which is currently happening in the CPSU and in the USSR is absolutely correct and deserves full approval." It is pointed out that Bilak stressed the "basic differences between the events of 1968 in the CSSR and the current restructuring in the Soviet Union." He also reportedly emphasized that "the CPSU has the situation fully under control."

Bilak is then quoted as follows: "The policy of the CPCZ purposefully proceeds from the course of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CSSR people's very own interests. Its main goal is the further development of the CSSR economy, its high efficiency, the raising of product quality, the deepening of socialist democracy, the consolidation and development of the political system and of the national front, the expansion of the rights and responsibilities of enterprises, as well as the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The numerous changes in dealing with economic questions that are effected in the USSR will doubtlessly also be creatively used under CSSR conditions. These changes, at which we direct all our efforts, do not, however, mean that everything that we have done so far stands in any contradiction to our socialist development."

ACTIVITIES MARK 69TH SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Honecker, Stoph Send Telegram

AU241529 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov.

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy, we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the Soviet people, and to all members of the USSR Armed Forces our fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations.

True to the tradition of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary the citizens of the GDR will commemorate together with the Soviet people this year, the glorious Soviet Army fulfills its inernationalist mission by protecting socialist achievements and safeguarding world peace. In close comradeship-in-arms with the National People's Army and the other allied armies, it makes a significant contribution in the current complicated international situation to saving mankind from a nuclear inferno.

The bold initiatives of the Soviet Union, aimed at eliminating the nuclear arsenals in Europe and all over the world, meet with vigorous support in the GDR. Being an inseparable part of the alliance of the Warsaw Pact states, the GDR works with determination to implement the joint comprehensive peace program. At the side of the USSR and the other fraternal states, the GDR spares no effort to further develop the fruitful cooperation within the socialist community and to constantly consolidate the unity and cohesion of our ranks.

We wish you, dear comrades, the Soviet people, and all members of the USSR Armed Forces new successes in proceeding on the path outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and in the struggle to ensure a secure peace.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph,

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Leaders Attend Ceremony

LD231429 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0928 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Feb 87 ADN -- On February 23, the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, representatives of the party and state leadership of the GDR commemtorated the Soviet Heroes who fell in the Great Patriotic War with a wreath-laying ceremony at the monument in Berlin-Treptow. Taking party in the ceremony were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Horst Doblus; Joachim Herrmann; Army General Heinz Kessler; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Erich Mueckenberger; Harry Tisch; and Inge Lange.

Stepping toward the place of remembrance with them were: Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR; Army Gen Valeriy Belikov, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG]; Lieutenant Gen Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the GSFG; and Colonel Gen Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the joint forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States in the GDR National People's Army.

Taking their places in the long procession were: representatives of the chairman of the Council of State Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR; and Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Horst Soelle, and Dr Herbert Weiz.

Also taking part in the ceremony were other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee; members of the Council of Ministers and of the Council of State; chairpersons of mass organizations; members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber; and generals and officers of the armed organs of the GDR. Those present included heads of diplomatic missions, and military and defense attaches accredited in the GDR.

Thousands of workers from Berlin works, institutions and other establishments as well as from social organizations joined in the ceremony. They laid wreaths and flowers in the hedge over the resting places of more than 5,000 Soviet soldiers who died in the liberation of Berlin.

The state flags of the GDR and the USSR, as well as the red banners of the working class, were flying at the entrance arches to the monument, which portray the liberation of the people of Europe from the fascist yoke, and their desire for peace. Members of the 'Feliks Dzierzynski' guards regiment lined the route with flags at half-mast and with kneeling Red Army members. The procession marched silently past the stone sarcophagi and past the resting places of fallen Soviet soldiers. To the strains of Chopin's funeral march and the song "Immortal Victims", the leading figures proceeded to the monument of the victorious Soviet soldier. Honor guards of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army presented arms. To the sound of drum rolls, soldiers of the two fraternal armies laid the wreaths in the crypt. "Eternal Glory and Thanks to the Heroic Fighters of the Soviet Army, the liberators from Hitler's fascism", was the inscription on the ribbon attached to the wreath from the Central Committee of the SED.

The leading figures paused in silent remembrance of the fallen Soviet soldiers. The anthems of the USSR and the GDR rang out. Further wreath-laying ceremonies took place on the same day at the monuments in Pankow, Hohenschoenhausen, Hellersdorf, and Marzahn, as well as at memorials to Soviet heroes in other areas of the GDR.

AXEN VISITS BARCELONA; WINDS UP SPANISH VISIT

Honors Spanish War Hero

LD201548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Madrid, 20 Feb (ADN) -- On Friday, the SED Central Committee delegation, led by Hermann Axen, Politubro member and SED Central Committee secretary, laid a wreath at the last resting place of Hans Beimler in Barcelona.

The ribbon of the wreath bears the inscription: "Delegation of the SED Central Committee to the Unforgotten Fighters in the Interbrigades -- to our Unforgotten Comrade Hans Beimler." The delegation observed a moment's silence in front of the headstone of the German communist and antifascist, who was killed on 1 December 1936 outside Madrid in defending the Spanish Republic. [passage omitted]

Visits Toledo

LD221406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Madrid, 22 Feb ADN: -- The SED Central Committee delegation headed by Hermann Axen, member off the Politburo and Central Committee secretary conducted a friendly talk with Jose Bono, chariman of the regional government of Castile-la Mancha, in Toledo on Sunday.

The guests from the GDR, accompanied by ambassador Dr Harry Spindler, werer briefed in the old imperial city on the Rio Tajo about the development and problems of the country's third largest region. The politicians discussed opportunities for cooperation at regional and local government level in the interest of developing intergovernmental relations. Issues of bilateral, cultural, and sports relations were the focal point of an open exchange of views that the GDR delegation conducted earlier in Barcelona, the 1992 Olympic city, with chief mayor Pascual Maragall. The deputation was very cordially received in the capital of Catalonia. [passage omitted]

Meets Politicians, Ends Visit

LD232055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Madrid, 23 Feb (ADN) -- In Madrid today, Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SEO Central Committee secretary, had a moving meeting with Dolores Ibarruri, 91-year-old chairwoman of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE). Prior to this, Hermann Axen met with Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the party, and other members of the party leadership, at the PCE Central Committee's premises. Iglesias said he recalled with great pleasure his recent visit to the GDR and the open, trusting exchange of opinions with Erich Honecker. This meeting initiated a new stage in relations between the SED and the PCE. His stay provided him with strong impressions of the economic vigor and social achievements of socialism in the GDR. The participants in the conversation stressed the resolve of their parties, in view of the continuing danger of nuclear demise for mankind, to undertake strengthended efforts for the collaboration of all forces for peace. It is encouraging that the forces of reason and realism are increasing everywhere in the world. It is now a matter of moving the U.S. Administration to respond positively to the constructive and realistic disarmament proplsals of the Soviet Union, so that a change toward disarmament and detente can be brought about.

Hermann Axex and Gerardo Iglesias underlined the necessity and usefulness of political dialogue between states of differing social orders; it contributes toward promoting trust and stability in international relations, especially in Europe. In this connection, they assessed the SED delegation's visit to Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), as an important contribution to the further development and deepening of relations between the two countries. During a friendly and open exchange of ideas between Hermann Axen and Nicolas Redondo, secretary general of the General Union of Spanish Workers (UGT), joint responsibility for peace on the part of workers' organizations was stressed. The UGT, which is close to the ruling PSOE, is one of the two major trade union federations of Spain, alongside the workers' commissions. The SED delegation led by Hermann Axen ended its week-long stay in Spain at noon today.

KARPATI SENDS TELEGRAM TO SOKOLOV ON ARMY DAY

AU241300 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Feb 87 p 3

["Greetings telegram" from Defense Minister Colonel General Ferenc Karpati to S.L. Sokolov, marshal of the USSR and defense minister -- date not given]

[Text] Comrade S.L. Sokolov,
Marshal of the Soviet Union,
Defense Minister of the Soviet Union, Moscow

Dear Comrade Minister!

On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army and Naval Forces, on behalf of the Military Council of the Hungarian People's Republic's Ministry of Defense and the commanders and soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army, I would like to express my comradely greetings and sincere good wishes to you as well as to all members of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In today's international situation, all progressive mankind considers the Soviet Armay the most reliable guardian of world peace, an army that, in accordance with the requirements of our historical age and with its high degree of military and political readiness, is always prepared to fulfill the tasks entrusted to it.

We wish from the bottom of our hearts and sincerely hope that the great efforts made today by the CPSU, in considering the universal interests of mankind, to avert nuclear danger and to achieve international detente and disarmament will in the end be crowned with success. We are aware that this aim is served by our common goals, by the defense capability and combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact, and by its commitment to the cause of socialism, social progress, and peace.

The ties of brotherhood-in-arms with you and the fraternal cooperation guaranteeing the fulfillment of common goals and the maintenance of peace are indispensable resources for us, Hungarian soldiers. Therefore, on the occasion of this anniversary, we sincerely wish that the Soviet Army may, in continuing in fulfilling its honorable mission and serving the cause of peace and progress.

With comradely greetings:

Colonel General Ferenc Karpati,
Defense Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic

NEMETH LEADS MSZMP DELEGATION TO FINLAND

LD241543 Budapest MTI in English 1519 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party delegation, led by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for Helsinki Tuesday, meeting an invitation from the Communist Party of Finland. Karoly Nemeth is accompanied by Alajos Barta, first secretary of the Heves County party committee of the HSWP, and Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee.

Karoly Nemeth is to hold talks with leaders of the Communist Party of Finland, and with leading personalities of Finnish state life, and other parties.

COMMENTARY CONTINUES AFTER U.S. LIFTS SANCTIONS

Urban Discusses Move

LD241532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] The lifting of U.S. sanctions on Poland has created a new situation, Jerzy Urban said at another news conference for foreign and Polish journalists. He added that more active relations can now be expected, particularly in economic matters. The spokesman also said that talks concerning the exchange of ambassadors should take place at the appropriate time.

Jerzy Urban announced that the Consultative Council attached to the chairman of the Council of State will meet on 27 February.

The spokesman also gave the journalists his impressions of his visit to Great Britian, which allowed him to present the public there with the Polish point of view on the situation in our country.

Daily Views Situation

AU250927 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Feb 87 p 3

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary: "Between Illusion and a Return to Reality"]

[Text] The decision announced by President Ronald Reagan on 20 February to remove the most troublesome sanctions imposed against Poland makes it necessary to make a few observations on the past and the present.

The first comment should be satisfaction at overcoming more than 5 years of U.S. illusions and false assessments of Polish reality. This was an exceptionally long period. It began with the illegal imposition of sanctions and restrictions -- measures that are not applied in relation between states -- designed to cause Poland tangible harm. The political, economic, cultural, and humanitarian demands made to the Polish authorities were unprecedented. The cultural and humanitarian demands were meant to sever the ties linking the American Polish community with its country of origin. The other demands curtailed trade and ended Poland's most-favored-nation status, a status enjoyed by 150 states with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations. The effect of these restrictions was an expression of the desire to interfere in Poland's domestic affairs and of the desire to exert pressure to realize Washington's demands. Thus, the satisfaction that is felt today stems from the fact that having failed to achieve its objectives, the U.S. Administration is withdrawing from the realm of illusion.

Second, what should be stressed is the consistent manner in which Poland demonstrated the ineffectiveness of the U.S. measures in implementing its domestic and foreign policies. This also applies to various forms of propaganda that were used to influence Polish opinion. Propaganda and the extension of moral and material support to so-called anti-state elements turned out to be ineffective, mistaken, and, as a result, detrimental to the United States itself.

During the last 5 years Poland has achieved a level of stability and national unity that bears eloquent testimony to the soundness of national reason, to the unity of state and social interests, and to the effectiveness of our authorities' actions.

We did not have to face these restrictions and pressures alone. The Soviet Union and other socialist states assisted us in overcoming the economic crisis and the difficulties we experienced. The cooperation we presently are engaged in with CEMA states is an essential element in further development.

With time, it was not Poland but the United States that became more and more of a last Mohican, exposed to reproaches and criticism, even from its closest allies. The President himself confirmed that this factor had a bearing on the decision to lift sanctions when he said "our Western European allies also support our decision."

Confirmation of the United States' isolation was provided by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Simons, who, speaking at a news conference, said "the Catholic Church in Poland and the Holy See support the lifting of sanctions." We have never doubted this. The pope and representatives of the Polish Roman Catholic Church have for a long time expressed themselves patriotically about the damaging effect of U.S. sanctions on all of Polish society. Washington found only an insignificant number of groups advocating its policy of repressive measures and restrictions, people drawn from the ranks of anti-state bankrupts. I have drawn attention to this fact because in Washington's reasoning it assumed a status that was almost comparable to that of the institutions of governemnt. And I have also mentioned this because in addition to recognizing the ineffectiveness of sanctions, the President's announcement and the American recipients of this document also make mistaken attempts to save a distant past -- or, perhaps, are they to save face?

The lifting of sanctions is the first formal step that the U.S. Administration has taken toward a realism that will improve mutual relations in political, economic, and other forms of cooperation. However, Poland has sustained too many losses over these past 5 years to forget about them now. No White House official was in a position to question that the economic losses suffered by Poland as a result of American sanctions, both directly and indirectly, amount to $15 billion. It is perfectly clear that the loss of most-favored-nation status alone resulted in halving Polish exports to the United States. Thus, for ethical, political, and pragmatic reasons, we have a right to expect the U.S. Administration to make further moves toward restoring normal partner-like and mutually advantageous relations.

Poland's position on these matters always has been and still is clear-cut. Polish-American relations can only develop through official, state channels without the adducing of futile propaganda or unrepresentative opinions. A realistic approach should be aided by extensive and peaceful cooperation between East and West. I am not only thinking of respect for the status quo in Europe but also of actions to increase security and confidence and to reduce arms. In these areas, Poland is displaying a level of activity that meets with the approval of an enormous section of international opinion.

By lifting the sanctions that it imposd against Poland, the U.S. Administration has shown it is leaving the world of illusions and entering reality. Let us hope it will continue along this path.

'Normal' Ties With U.S. Defined

AU240947 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Feb 87 p 6

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "Poland-U.S.A.: The First Steps"]

[Text] Two Polish-American political meetings -- the first in Vienna and the second in Warsaw, where a State Department envoy was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski -- and the announcement of limited but concrete steps in relations between the two states have commanded a broader degree of attention.

This is understandable if we just recall the very bad state of relations that arose from the position adopted by the U.S. Administration and, in particular, the restrictions applied against Poland. Let us add that the result was that Polish-American dialogue almost ceased for all practical purposes. It is no secret that the U.S. Administration's position exerted a significant -- although varied -- influence on the standpoints of certain West European states.

I mentioned the wider reverberations that recent events have had. Thus, commenting on the talks Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead had, THE BALTIMORE SUN wrote that the visit marks "the beginning of U.S. involvement in a process of gradually improving relations with Poland." The AP news agency asserted the talks reflect the fact that contacts with the Polish Government have suggested such actions can pave the way to the normalization of Polish-American financial and economic ties. In view of this, much is being written about the prospects for and the necessity of lifting the remaining restrictions, which, according to American reports, is what Whitehead is believed to have recommended on his return from Warsaw. If these "are lifted, this will be a sign to the rest of the world that we consider Poland stable enough for the resumption of economic cooperation. This lends political recognition to -- if not accepltance of -- the current regime," said one of the observers quoted by UPI.

Reports and commentaries on these talks also view them in a broader context. THE BALTIMORE SUN states: "Great Britain, the FRG, and Italy have mended their relations with Poland by sending high-ranking delegations and providing limited credits. Now Washington intends, in line with its concept of gradual steps, to break out of its own isolation engendered by its policy of sanctions against Poland. It is no coincidence that Whitehead, on his return from Eastern Europe (he also visited Prague and Sofia -- Z.S.), stopped in Brussels to hold consultations with the United States' allies."

Let us end this brief review with what John C. Whitehead said before he left Warsaw, as reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES: "We clearly find ourselves on the road to an improvement in our relations." This was the tone of the statement he made that appeared in the columns of TRYBUNA LUDU.

As we can see, American observers have a rather clear picture of the near future. As far as the intentions of our state are concerned, there could never be any doubt about them. Polish statements on this subject were always very precise. Let us add that Poland has never taken any steps that might have damaged relations with the United States.

The American assessments cited make it possible to say realism is coming to the fore in U.S. Administration circles; the very commencement of dialogue is an expression of this realism. However, we still have to wait for practical steps to result from these reassessments and conclusions. After all, relations between Poland and the United States are still not normal. In fact, nothing has changed since 1 December when, speaking to journalists taking part in "Jablonna VI," Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "I am thinking in particular of the maintenance of illegal economic restrictions against Poland and what we call propaganda aggression, which continues to be waged with unabated force." And later: "We do not expect any particular privileges, although, to be honest, the losses we have suffered as a result of these restrictions would justify such expectations. Quite simply, we want our relations to be based on normal principles universally accepted by the international community. It is obvious that this calls for a departure from the policy of restrictions and an end to discrimination in the creation of conditions for the development of economic, trade, and financial relations."

Thus, Poland's position is clear: It is a question of normal relations, relations that are stable and not opportunistic, relations that are based on reality, including Polish reality. Illusions about reality can be cherished by political adventurers who have learned nothing, but a misunderstanding would arise if the picture they paint with a paintbrush of malice and a pen of impotence were to be taken for a reflection of reality, and even more so if it were to be taken as the basis for outlining prospects. Besides, the recent past has shown that efforts in this direction lead nowhere and that when they are introduced into relations between states, they cause damage that is difficult to repair, such as the damage experienced by our people. So what can be said about the consequences of providing support, including financial support, to groups who seek to act in a way that violates the constitutional order? What state can tolerate such a state of affairs? Let us remember that the United States has very precise regulations governing these matters.

Normal relations are aided even less by a didactic approach or by advancing solutions with a tendency toward behaving as if they were conditions. Every country, every people, has its own problems, which are resolved in keeping with its capabilities and needs and in line with attendant circumstances, including historical ones. Final decisions are made solely and exclusively by the legal executive authority, which implements laws passed by an elected parliament -- the supreme constitutional state organ. Besides, this approach is also the one that is in force in the United States.

Normal relations should also be based on the consistent observance of agreements, treaties, and international decisions. There exists a whole series of such arrangements, and the United States is a party to some of them, including Yalta and Potsdam. The decisions that were made there became the foundation of the European system that emerged as a result of the victory over Hitlerism in World War II and the foundation of the reconstruction and existence of an independent Poland within inviolable borders.

Much has happened, and much casts a shadow over the entire range of issues connected with Polish-American relations. One can welcome the increasingly realistic assessments that are coming from across the ocean. But one must also have a sober view of this process that has been begun, a process in which there is still much to be done. The steps that have been announced, such as the parliamentary exchange, negotiations on the subject of scientific and technical agreements, the resumption of the activities of the joint Polish-American Commission for Trade, and the resumption of American participation in the Poznan Trade Fair have a significance that should not be minimized. We still face the task of surmounting the main obstacles to introducing qualitatively new elements into the relations between Poland and the United States. However, one can express the hope that the path leading to this goal is considerabley shorter now.

CATHOLIC PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

AU211935 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13-15 Feb pp 1, 2

["Our commentary" signed M.K.: "Nevada -- A Fear of Peace"]

[Text] The latest U.S. nuclear test in Nevada is not only causing protests from people all over the world but also inspiring deeper thought on the pattern of international relations in the coming century.

The numerous calls for an end to nuclear tests, common sense in the military sphere, and the distribution of maximum resources to satisfy the most urgent human needs have been to no avail. It is no coincidence that the most moving appeal came from the Indian capital, Delhi, a few weeks ago, where six states advocated a total and universal ban on nuclear tests, for various reasons. Gandhi managed to free his country from the colonial yoke without resorting to violence. But he did not manage to guarantee India either social justice or a fair distribution of the national income. The situation is similar in today's world. National emancipation is a fact in most countries, yet conflicts surrounding the distribution of earthly wealth are growing, and the rift between poor countries and rich ones is widening.

One may ask: What has this to do with nuclear tests? To explain the connection, one must recall the history of Soviet-U.S. talks on banning nuclear tests as far back as Nixon's USSR visit in 1974. At that time, both sides agreed to amend the 1963 agreement on banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere and under water and on abandoning such tests on the ground, even if they were for peaceful purposes. From 1974 to 1976 agreements were signed committing the two countries to stop underground explosions of over 150 kilotons. The United States failed to ratify these agreements. Later there were tripartite (with the participation of Great Britain) talks in Geneva and parallel multilateral talks (with the participation of non-nuclear countries) at the forum of the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva. When Ronald Reagan came into office, all these talks were broken off at America's initiative.

Today, one can hear from the lips of members of the Washington administration that the resumption of nuclear tests at Soviet sites, which have been veiled in silence for 20 months, will not hamper an agreement between the superpowers and will in fact make such an agreement easier. This view has been expressed by leading officials of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), headed by Kenneth Adelman. Reagan's two terms in office have changed this agency, formed by President Kennedy in 1961 to implement the process of balanced forces reductions through strict cooperation with the United Nations, into the chief advocate of military superiority over the Soviet Union through negotiations.

The U.S. maneuver involves forcing the USSR to resume nuclear tests and ratifying the 1974 and 1976 agreements at the same time. The U.S. Administration does not need detonations of over 150 kilotons any more. Smaller ones are sufficient for the needs of the Pentagon's arms programs. However, the administration must convince not only domestic and international public opinion but also Congress, which is threatening to freeze the money for further tests, that it is motivated by a good desire to reach agreements with the Soviet side.

The Soviet Union is in no hurry to respond to the challenge made in Nevada. However, noting the positive effects of the consistently-observed moratorium on Western social consciousness, it cannot let itself remain drastically behind in the arms race being forced by Washington, especially because there is evidence of a close connection between SDI experiments with laser weapons and nuclear tests.

The "hawks" in the White House know this very well and expect that the Kremlin will lose patience and take up the gauntlet at the expense of its own economic reforms and the talks on the fair distribution of our globe's resources. They are terrified of the vision of a world without arms and are trying to justify further arms by means of alleged security considerations. Instead of talks on how to improve the fate of the pariahs in the great family of nations, they are commencing heated discussions on what should come first; a reduction in nuclear arsenals or a ban on nuclear tests. At the same time, they are seeking an opportunity to produce a "wonder weapon" enabling them to dictate conditions for disarmament. One can summarize their motivation by the phrase "fear of peace."

And here we come to problems that remain, as it were, in the shadow of the military rivalry between the two superpowers. The world is waiting for a start on talks on where to allocate the resources liberated by the reductions in nuclear arsenals. The United States could face a shortage of arguments in these talks.

CLERGY DISCUSSES SCHEDULE OF POPE'S JUNE VISIT

AU242108 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 8 Feb 87 p 4

[Unsigned report: "Clergy's Winter Conference"]

[Excerpts] Deans of the Warsaw Archdiocese met in the Warsaw Archbishop's Home on 29 January to discuss preparations for the Second Eucharistic Congress and the third Polish pilgrimage of John Paul II.

Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski reported on the planned schedule and route of the Holy Father's visit. It is expected that the visit will take place on 8-14 June and will include Warsaw, Tarnow, Krakow, Szczecin, Gdansk, Czestochowa, Lodz, and Warsaw.

The archbishop also discussed the situation of the Catholic Church in Poland against the background of the State Council chairman's visit to Italy and the Vatican. They also discussed church construction, the legal status of church institutions, and taxation and insurance payments. [passage omitted]

Father Zdzislaw Krol, chancellor of the diocesan Curia, said it is expected that the unveiling of the monument erected in honor of the late Cardinal Wyszynski will take place in Warsaw on 27 May on the eve of the anniversary of the cardinal's death. [passage omitted]

REPORT ON JOINT SOVIET COMMISSION SESSION

AU231018 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] PAP -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov on 13 February. Deputy Premier Antonov headed the Soviet delegation to the 30th session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

They discussed the state of and prospects for the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the field of economic and scientific and technical cooperation, especially cooperation concerning those issues that comprised the basic subject matter of the commission session. It was stressed that by the end of the first half of 1987 one could expect the successful completion of talks on the setting up of joint Polish-Soviet enterprises. During the meeting an examination was conducted of the further development of direct cooperation, the application of new technologies and techniques, improving the organization of work and production, and the growth of trade between Poland and the Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda. Those present included Edward Grzywa, minister of chemical and light industry, and -- representing the Soviet side -- Yuriy Bespalov, minister of chemical industry; Aleksandr Kochanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Commission for Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries [title of commission as published], and USSR ambassador Vladimir Brovikov.

The Signing of a Protocol [subhead]

At the Office of the Council of Ministers on Friday the heads of the Polish and Soviet delegations to the 30th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Aleksey Antanov, signed a protocol stemming from the deliberations of the commission. In addition, the heads of several ministries from both countries signed documents giving concrete form to cooperation in the following areas:

An agreement on cooperation and collaboration in the production and mutual supply of assembly parts for passenger automobiles and the delivery of VAZ [Volga Automobile Plant] vehicles from the Soviet Union to Poland during the years 1986-90.

An agreement concerning cooperation and collaboration in the production and delivery to the Soviet Union from Poland of assembly parts for the production of Kamaz trucks and concerning the supply of trucks from the Soviet Union to Poland during the year 1986-90.

An agreement between the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry and the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building on the subject of establishing a Polish-Soviet council for the coordination of matters pertaining to heavy cranes.

A protocol concerning the intergovernmental agreement of 19 February 1986 entitled "Concerning Cooperation in Creating New Production Potential and the Completion of the Construction of Existing Enterprise in Poland" covering the following areas: the completion of the construction of the chemical equipment plant in Opole; cooperation in the construction of a facility for the production of polymerization initiators for polyvinyl chloride styrene in Tarnow; cooperation in the construction of a facility for the production of polyformaldehyde in Tarnow, and cooperation on the completion of construction work on the building industry joinery works in Tuchola.

A protocol on cooperation between the chemical industries of both countries.

An agree time-frame for further work on establishing a joint enterprise utilizing the base provided by the "Pollena-Miraculum" in Krakow.

A protocol on including in the "Long-Term Comprehensive Polish-Soviet Program for Scientific and Technical Progress" the priority line of "the development of biocybernetics and biomedical engineering."

Statements Made by the Heads of the Delegations [subhead]

After signing the documents Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Aleksey Antonov replied to the following question asked by a PAP journalist: What did the 30th session consider and what results did the meeting produce?

Wladyslaw Gwiazda [subhead]

I would say that the session considered joint interests, as is customary. That is to say, it considered the results of undertakings accomplished last year, intentions for the near future, and conditions for the realization of these intentions. However, the 30th session was different from previous ones, and not just because of the nature of the anniversary. During the session a qualitatively new chapter in our activity was opened.

We entered the work of the commission into the current of the implementation of the strategies -- strategies formulated by the congresses of our parties -- for accelerated development, and in doing this we are striving to make cooperation with foreign countries a tool for effecting efficient-oriented changes in the Polish and Soviet economies.

The goals and tasks in this field are contained in the agreements that were recently signed by the leaders of the two countries. We have to create a legal infrastructure, that is, we have to define concrete economic, financial, and organizational principles that will permit effective and advantageous cooperation principles that will permit effective and advantageous cooperation between Polish and Soviet plants and scientific research and development centers. I would like to point out that work in this area has almost been completed. I expect that even this year we will see the establishment of the first Polish-Soviet enterprises, and that we will guide direct ties between our countries plants toward production cooperation and the creation and application of technical progress. In addition, the investment projects for which we have received Soviet credits will be completed. This will place us on a higher, more effective level of economic cooperation, permitting us to fully meet the obligations envisaged for the period through 1990. In particular, it is a question of levels in trade between our two countries that will promote that attainment of a balance in export and import levels during the current 5-year period. We made the first step in this direction last year. Thanks to a faster rate of supply to the Soviet market, we have reduced the size of our trade deficit. There exist conditions for strengthening this trend during the current year.

Aleksey Antonov [subhead]

Without a hint of exaggeration, one can say that the commission has recently played an important role in the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland. The commission's work has helped to establish deep economic ties between our countries, develop production and scientific and technical cooperation, and increase foreign trade. Our cooperation, which is based on the principles of equality and mutual respect for experience, is constantly developing, being enriched with new forms, and acquiring momentum. The meetings between Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the decisions made at them, possess fundamental significance for the further enhancement and improvement of cooperation.

The conduct of mutual relations between our states is based on the comprehensive program for scientific and technical cooperation and the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the USSR and the PPR through the year 2000. We consider the intergovernmental agreemnts signed by Premiers Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov in 1986 to mark an important step in the expansion of cooperation. As a result of these agreements, there has been a two-fold increase in the number of plants and organizations engaged in direct cooperation: About 600 plants and organizations in both countries have embarked on this progressive form of cooperation. The establishment of joint enterprises has been finalized and the number of joint research and development teams and coordination centers is growing.

The restructuring process going on in our country also covers economic cooperation with foreign countries. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have recently taken a series of fundamental steps in this area. We face the task of having to quickly implement the policy lines set out by the party.

The development of Polish-Soviet cooperation compels one to think about tomorrow. We should already begin the search for its future forms. In our opinion, a matter of great importance will be the agreement that has been reached with Polish comrades on the joint formulation of a concept for the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and the PPR for a period of 15 to 20 years.

I would like to point out that our states possess everything necessary for the further improvement and development of cooperation. The commission considers its main task to be that of making an active contribution to this process for the good of both nations.

Communique [subhead]

A communique was issued following the 3-day session. The introduction to the communique stresses that the commission devoted much attention to issues stemming from the decisions made at the meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev, from the implementation of the decisions made at the 42nd CEMA session, and from the implementation of the long-term comprehensive program for the scientific and technical progress of CEMA countries.

The two sides agreed that the planning organs of both countries will speed up work on the concept for the development of economic cooperation between the PPR and the USSR for the next 15 to 20 years. This concept will become the basis for agreeing on long-term economic policy and the coordination of plans. It is envisaged that this concept will reflect that concept for the division of labor within the community of socialist states.

The communique also expressed the conviction that the realization of the comprehensive program for the scientific and technical progress of CEMA countries, the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the PPR and the USSR until the year 2000, and the introduction of new forms of economic cooperation will be conducive to the attainment of a qualitatively higher level of economic relations between the two countries, and this will create conditions for increasing the efficiency of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

The commission also assessed the progress that had been made in implementing the 1986 agreements pertaining to the development of direct cooperation between production, scientific and technical units and to the creation of joint organizations and enterprises. The commission examined activities connected with the implementation of these agreements, and it made concrete decisions for putting these agreements into operation. These steps should increase the efficiency of cooperation based on these forms of collaboration.

During the commission session intergovernmental and interministerial agreements were signed concerning the development of production specialization, the expansion of scientific and technical contacts, and increasing the production capabilities of industrial enterprises in the PPR.

The session, stresses the communique, took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere that was full of mutual understanding.

SIWICKI RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY GROUP COMMANDER

LD201817 Warsaw PAP in English 1654 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 20: PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Minister of National Defence, General Florian Siwicki received here today Commander of the Soviet Army Northern Group, General Ivan Korbutov.

The meeting was attended by Government Plenipotentiary for the Stationing of Soviet Troops in Poland, General Zbigniew Ohanowicz.

CEAUSESCU CHIDES PLAN SHORTFALLS AT PEC MEETING

AU241445 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Feb 87 pp 1 and 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee in Bucharest on 20 February]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades,

The issues we are discussing today at the meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] are very important. They show the important achievements in fulfilling quality and efficiency indicators, but they also show the serious shortcomings manifested in last year's activity, which continue to be manifested in various sectors in connection with plan fulfillment, socioeconomic development, modernizing and raising the technological and qualitative level of production, and increasing economic efficiency.

We discussed these issues extensively at the meeting in which we examined the way last year's plan was fulfilled. We stressed the good results achieved in increasing industrial and agricultural production, as well as in other sectors, together with the nonfulfillment of some very important plan indicators. Now we are discussing detailed reports on various indicators that have not been fulfilled appropriately, despite the good results that were attained. This shows again that, if actions had been taken with the utmost responsibility in all sectors of activity, we could have obtained much better results last year, although -- I must emphasize this -- the registered industrial increase of more than 7-percent can be considered a good result.

There are shortfalls and drawbacks mostly in the field of good organization of production, proper utilization of production capacities, and in the field of material consumption, which was highly exceeded The excess material expenditures and all the other negative aspects derived from these excesses are presented in the reports we have discussed.

Last year we discussed the problem of production capacities. However, we must admit that not all the necessary measures have been taken to fulfill the established programs and to put all the capacities into operation. We still have 283 capacities in various fields that have not fulfilled the plan provisions -- the technological and economic indicators -- and that represents about 10 percent of the fixed assets of the whole industry. I believe the program for the measures that were established should be reviewed and, by the end of the first quarter of this year, the whole activity should be improved so this negative state of affairs can be completely eliminated.

Mere pledges are not enough. Real measures should be taken because the nonfulfillment of these capacities has a negative effect on the fulfillment of itemized production and creates great difficultues in fulfilling the plan in various sectors of activity.

We must say that the failure to put into operation the new capacities or to fulfill the established paramenter caused great difficulties in ensuring electric power in January and February. But the same situation exists in other sectors as well -- in metallurgy, mining, machine building, the construction material industry. Therefore, I believe the Council of Ministers and the ministries should urgently establish all the necessary measures to put this field in order by the end of this quarter.

I believe the central departments producing installations and equipment should work more seriously and should act with the utmost determination, together with respective ministries, to ensure the necessary equipment and installations for putting all capacities into operation and achieving the parameters established by the economic and technological projects.

In this respect, when we speak of nonfulfillment of indexes and of using capacities, we should realize that actions are also required in the field of overhauling and running repairs. We have already spoken about these problems; I recall them again only because all the necessary measures should be taken, in concert with the specialized central departments, to ensure the good organization of production is carried out properly in all these sectors. I stress this fact because very serious shortcomings in the appropriate operation of equipment, primarily in the field of chemistry, petrochemistry, and metallurgy, continued to be manifested. For a while these ministries -- as well as others -- used the lack of energy to justify the nonfulfillment of plans. But by taking the necessary measure, we ensured the entire amount of required energy. Now it seems that the nonfulfillment of plans was, as a matter of fact, not caused by the lack of energy, but because the production units did not operate properly. That explains why, after we fully ensured the energy, none of the ministries I am talking about fulfilled the production plan and utilized its energy ration for production purposes -- I have to stress for production purposes, because we must in no way permit nonproductive consumption. This situation must not continue. Therefore, the programs must be reviewed together -- I repeat this -- with the central departments of machinery, equipment, and installation construction to ensure all that is needed, as well as the proper operation of repair and investment enterprises and sectors of the respective ministries. There are special sectors in every ministry which deal with investments and repairs. There are deputy ministers who deal especially with these issues, and there are also special general directorates for such operations. We should examine the activity of all these units and should take firm measures to put all these sectors of activity into shape. I have spoken more extensively about these issues because I believe they are decisive in appropriately carrying out the whole activity.

Another important issue concerns material consumption. Material consumption exceeds the established norms in various fields of activity. Last year virtually no sector of activity observed the consumption norms -- neither fuel, nor energy, nor material norms. This failure to observe consumption norms represents almost 2,600,000 metric tons of conventional fuel, something the economy cannot bear without difficulties. Likewise, excess electric power consumption represents 1.7 billion kwh; steel ingot consumption 545,000 metric tons; furnace coke 140,00 metric tons; nickel 1,100 metric tons; electrodes 8,700 metric tons; ammonia 90,000 metric tons; timber 12,000 metric tons; cotton yarns 10,000 metric tons; wool yarns more than 6,000 metric tons; and so forth. In the case of leather the excess over and above the established norms represents 20 percent, which is equal to the production of 5 million pairs of shoes. Great excesses are noted in consumption of aluminum and various others metals. We cannot permit consumption norms to be exceeded and excesses that very seriously disturb the supply and proper operation of production! It is inadmissible that the national economy should bear such consumption excesses! Observance of the consumption norms would have ensured good supplies -- even with a certain surplus -- of energy and fuel.

I remind you that almost every month light industry discussed the raw material issue, while -- as you have seen -- cotton consumption was exceeded by about 8 percent, wool by almost 14 percent, leather, I repeat, by 20 percent. The amount by which consumption norms were exceeded in the case of cotton represents about 80 million square meters of fabric. Excess wool consumption represents 25 million square meters, which accordingly led to a lack of fabric.

I am under the impression that neither the management of ministries nor our economic bodies understand the importance of firmly observing and achieving the established consumption norms, of ensuring a proper supply, and of satisfying the need of the population and of exports.

In terms of value, one can say that in the case of these few basic products alone, the excess over and above consumption norms cost us more than $500 million, a sum calculated on the basis of the minimum prices obtained; better processing of our fuel, gas, and metals, and the production of better items than those used for our calculations would have brought us at least 40-50 percent of that figure in additional revenues.

In the machine building industry, consumption of aluminium and other materials was greatly exceeded. Recently we discussed the problem of excess aluminium consumption in various sectors -- not for technical or technological uses, but merely for decorative purposes. This means a great waste of aluminium. In the cases of buses alone, more than 500 kg of aluminium per bus is used this way. I am not speaking about the engine or other such parts, where we have to use aluminium; I am speaking about the so-called decorative parts. We see this waste situation generally, not only in the case of buses. We took measures to that this situation should be reviewed within a month. Measurese have to be taken to reduce aluminium consumption by 50 percent; we must urgently end this state of affairs! This concerns copper, zinc, lead, and nickel consumption as well as other metals -- where consumption was exceeded by 1,000 metric tons. It should be understood that the issue of observing consumption norms is an essential issue to ensure that economic activity operates properly along with our country's general development.

We have established modern programs for all these sectors. We visited many enterprises and noted that there is concern over this issue. Nevertheless, the implementation of these programs is going very slowly. The management of ministries and of the central coordinating bodies themselves do not pay proper attention to this and do not puruse the appropriate fulfillment of these programs. However, we must resolutely proceed to applying the measures of modernization programs. Still, we must mention that some of the measures regarding the observance of consumption norms are not connected to these programs. Not using more wool, cotton, or other yarns than the amount stipulated by the norm is not an issue of modernization. Likewise, observing steel production and proper metal utilization norms is not an issue of modernization. These are organizational and discipline issues, and there are units where these things are well understood because these are elementary things. Certainly, there are fields in which we must firmly apply technologies in order to resolutely reduce fuel consumption -- in chemistry, petrochemistry, metallurgy, and in steel production -- but the issue of steel production is not only a matter of technology, but a matter of discipline and order. This cannot go on in this way anymore!

The PEC must establish the necessary measures and request the government to ensure, in the shortest time possible -- during the month of March -- that all sectors appropriately observe the consumption norms.

Nonobservance of consumption norms leads to great material expenditures in production. Exceeding the consumption norms and failing to fulfill the labor productivity program has led to the nonfulfillment of the material expenditue plan, although generally we obtained a certain reduction compared to 1985. This has considerably reduced the national income and the means of our society has and must have to ensure the country's general development and raise our people's standard of living.

We greatly exceeded consumption by production, which amounts to 35 billion lei, and the nonfulfillment of the provision for material expenditure is equivalent to 30 billion lei. [paragraph continues]

I must stress that some important enterprises even exceeded their 1985 consumption, and this means that they worked in a worse way than before, instead of improving their activity.

We have programs to set modernization and expenditure norms, and you know them well. Therefore, I do not want to dwell on these things in detail. Nevertheless, I believe all ministries and all our specialized central bodies should take all the necessary measures to include the modernization and socioeconomic development programs in their plans.

I agree that it is necessary to draw the attention of our financial bodies very seriously to these things, since they are directly responsible for excess consumption and for nonfulfillment of the programs to reduce production and material consumption. I must repeat what I said on other occasions, too -- that our financial bodies do not fulfill their duty to consistently follow the way in which consumption norms are observed. They must not approve the supply of material or products in excess of the consumption norms, and must not permit any excess of costs or production material expenditures.

Together with increasing responsibility in the sectors which are directly productive -- and I want to be well understood when I say that the enterprises, their managements, the managerial councils, central departments, and ministries are primarily responsible -- we must strengthen the responsibility of the financial bodies that are part and parcel of all these enterprises and central departments, including the central bodies. The Ministry of Finance and the banks are directly responsible for the way actions are being taken in this respect! We must see to it that more discipline is shown in this field, too!

Another issue regards the quality of products; we discussed this issue extensively. Statistics show that in 1986 we achieved a certain improvement in this field, taking into consideration the fact that a smaller amount of products were rejected by quality control. But we must admit that the percentage by which the rejected products decreased is still small, and in reality we must say that we have not ensured the appropriate implementation of all measures to improve quality and raise the technological level of products. The issue of quality ranks first in the current 5-year plan modernization programs. We are at a stage of the Romanian economy's development in which issues of quality, technical level, and applying the latest scientific knowledge in all fields of activity become the decisive issue for the general progress of our economy and of our homeland! We must proceed most resolutely to firmly applying the measures to perfect quality! We cannot accept the attitude of the management of some ministries, central departments, or enterprises which overlook some negative phenomenon and encourage and stimulate the nonobservance of technical norms regarding product quality. We have good industry and good equipment, and we must ensure the achievement of good quality products in accordance with it!

It seems to me that in enterprises it is not very well understood that the issue of quality is not an issue which is ultimately resolved by quality control. Final quality control can reject one product or another, but its quality must lie with each worker, each foreman, each subengineer, and each engineer! They are the decisive factors of quality! Each worker, each foreman, and each subengineer must work carefully to achieve production and must not permit any unsuitable product to leave his hand. If a worker sees that he has received a part with cracks, he must not process it but return it, even if it has passed quality control. When a worker at the assembly section or a foreman notices that a part is not suitable he must reject it, he should not incorporate it in the respective machine or installation. The decisive factor in ensuring good quality is the worker, the foreman, the subengineer, and the engineer! Quality control can in no way make up for mistakes in processing the product!

I believe we must seriously discuss this problem, and we must bring order to the way production activity is carried out. We made a mistake by permitting too great a number of specialists to be taken away from production sectors and to be admitted to institutes. Even specialists in the central departments were given office buildings, cutting them off from production. A specialist cannot assist production by sitting in an office and making various drawings or designs! He must be in the factory and must see the way the worker understands the drawing, he must explain it to the worker, and see the way the worker carries it out, and even show the worker the way it should be done; there is a need for this. That is the way a foreman always used to work, that is the way engineers used to work, and even directors used to do this. How can we achieve good quality when the minister goes to the enterprise, stays in the office for half an hour, and does not go to the factory. What kind of minister is that? And deputy ministers, directors of central departments, and first secretaries of the county party committees act the same way. Production is decided from below -- that is where one should see how work is carried out and what problems might arise. That is where one can see how technologies are applied, how the worker understands them, and whether he has everything he needs to carry out his work! Therefore, I believe that in about 2 weeks proposals should be made to redistribute specialist cadres, to employ them in and send them to the enterprises -- not to central departments -- and see to it that they work, as they used to work in the past, together with the worker and with the foreman. We should employ highly qualified people in productive sectors!

We must revise the training and retraining courses, and take firm steps to ensure their proper operation and an improvement in the personnel's professional level. What is actually needed for each worker is a few hours each week to improve his knowledge about his concrete activity, including a discussion about what he has produced and how he has produced those items.

Our legal provisions are very good and we must now proceed to applying them appropriately. We must not tolerate any departure from or violation of planned norms and technologies. No one, not even a minister, is entitled to sanction the violation of planned technologies! Technologies must be applied appropriately! We must revise the laws in this connection, and we must view any violation of technoligies as an action directed against the national economy that undermines the interests of socialist construction and the interests of our whole people; thus, appropriate measures have to be taken without delay! We cannot achieve quality products and a proper technical level without strictly observing technologies in all areas!

We have to rapidly revise those areas in which there have been violations, where departures from planned technologies were sanctioned, and take firm steps to return to legality, proceeding from the consumption norms and from ensuring optimal activity in all areas.

We must firmly apply the measures regarding the thorough organization of the production process supplying production -- from beginning to end -- with everything that is needed. We have already gained positive experience in some areas; however, it must be said that in many areas elementary organizational norms are violated, leading to the possibility of a very serious departure from and violation of quality. It must be understood that the problem of quality -- I have to repeat this -- is decisive for our economy and for our country's development in general. We have achieved positive results, we have proper means of production; we have intensively developed all counties, all areas in our county, and we have developed a powerful industry. Now we must make damands and act so that all areas work at an appropriate qualitative and technical level!

We must strengthen order, discipline, and the responsibility of the working people's councils. The general meetings have been held; I know that these problems were thoroughly discussed at all those meetings. [paragraph continued]

We must take steps so everything that was discussed at the meetings of producers, owners, and end-users is being achieved under the best of conditions by the working people's councils, the ministries, and the central specialized departments.

Taking account of everything that has been discussed today, I believe that it is necessary to seriously draw the attention of some ministries -- and I propose that the Political Executive Committee draw the attention of the leadership of the Ministry of Machine-Building, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, and the Ministry of Heavy Equipment -- to the failings that have been obvious, and to ask them to take urgent steps to eliminate those failings.

Generally speaking, we must draw the attention of all ministries and of all our central bodies. Each of them accordingly must understand that, in one sense or another, this act of drawing their attention refers to all those who have not taken steps and have not decisively proceeded to the implementation of the measures and programs we have worked out to strengthen self-management and self-administration, and to ensure the modernization of and an improvement in the technological level and in economic efficiency, with everything this entails. Let us see to it that the problems and failings we have discussed today will belong to the past!

I think it is necessary to ensure a monthly report -- not at the end of the year -- on how the provisions of all plan indicators are being implemented. Whenever there are failings, immediate measures should be taken without waiting for the end of the month. Let us take effective measures to ensure the proper progress of activity and to eliminate negative situations We have discussed the problem of perfecting the management of all areas and of strengthening responsibility, beginning with the Council of Ministers. Daily we must pursue how the programs are being implemented in all units! Without knowing and constantly pursuing this and without taking the necessary measures, one cannot ensure the implementation of programs! We have excellent plans and very good programs; we have a very good management system in all areas, and a good system regarding the working people's participation in management. However, we must ensure the resolute implementation of programs and the optimal operation of all our bodies, of self-management and self-administration, to optimally implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions, this year's plan, and the overall 5-year plan.

In connection with contracting the 1987 production, I must stress that in this area, too, things are not in order. Even compared to last year, less has been contracted, including nationwide production. Nothing can justify this situation and the nonfulfillment of contracts!

I also think we should establish a compulsory deadline -- 22 March -- to conclude all domestic contracts, and we have to ask the Council of Ministers to pursue and report on what action has been taken in this respect.

I suggest that the law on contracts should be revised and that we take a general measure, namely that all contracts should be registered with the Ministry of Justice since its bodies have been entrusted with the mission to arbitrate and try cases of nonfulfillment of contracts. The justice bodies and the Prosecutor's Office, including the economic militia, will oversee how contracts are fulfilled. The first and foremost obligation for the proper operation of units -- and thus the obligation of justice bodies and of arbitration -- is to ensure the proper observation of contracts. I believe such a measure will be positive because at this point we actually do not have a body to pursue what is happening with these contracts, including bodies whose task it also is to pursue the conclusion of contracts on schedule.

The agenda of this PEC meeting also included a discussion of the plan to fulfill the long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and for production specialization. We have also discussed certain criteria regarding the setting up of joint companies with the USSR and with the socialist countries. These criteria represent a specification of the law provisions, because we have a positive law in this respect and it is necessary to let our partners know what the Romanian law provisions are and in what conditions we are prepared to set up joint companies in various areas. It is necessary to do this because our partners in socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, are more and more in favor of joint companies.

Approving all these programs, we have to firmly proceed to implement them and the provisions of long-term accords which we have concluded with other countries. The Council of Ministers Executive Bureau must take steps and must monthly look into how these cooperation and specialization programs that we have concluded with the Soviet Union, including the area of joint companies, are being put into practice. This is true also regarding cooperation with the other socialist countries and with the other states and enterprises abroad. We have concluded long-term accords with numerous socialist countries, as well as with a number of developing countries, capitalist countries, and with various companies and firms in other countries. It is therefore necessary to revise those accords and to work out tangible programs for their application; let us firmly proceed to implement them. Generally speaking, in the spirit of our law provisions it is necessary to pay greater attention to concluding contracts with the socialist countries, with all states, and to develop cooperation ventures and production specialization, including setting up joint companies.

In conclusion, once again I would like to draw the attention of the ministries, central departments, and enterprises to the fact that all necessary measures have to be taken so that -- in the spirit of what has been discussed at the meeting of the Political Executive Committee -- failings will be firmly eliminated and that activity in all areas of the national economy will be perfected.

It is also necessary for all party bodies and organizations to act with greater determination in the direction of broadly mobilizing the working people and all working collectives in enterprises to raise the efficiency and quality of all activities to a higher level, to develop a powerful revolutionary spirit in work, and to increase the exactingness and responsibility of all cadres in the economy, optimally fulfilling all plan indicators and the targets and tasks put forward by the 13th RCP Congress for the country's socioeconomic growth and for improving on this basis the standard of living of all our people.

DASCALESCU SENDS CABLE TO ALBANIA'S CARCANI

AU242110 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of his being reinvested to this office. In the cable he conveys warm greetings and wishes for success to Carcani.

The cable expressed the belief that the governments of our countries will continue to work to more markedly improve Romanian-Albanian relations.

DEFENSE MINISTER MILEA CABLES USSR'S SOKOLOV

AU241202 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, sent a greetings message to the USSR defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, on the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

VICE PREMIER ANCUTA RECEIVES SWISS BANKER

AU241623 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1544 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/2/1987 -- On February 24 Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta received Pierre Languetin, president of the Swiss National Bank, now on a Romanian visit.

The sides discussed aspects related to the Romanian-Swiss collaboration in the financial and banking field, in the expansion and diversification of the economic cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

GIOSAN: MIDEAST TOUR EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP

AU241700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1532 GMT 24 Feb 87

["Nicolae Giosan on Contacts of a Romanian Parliamentary Delegation in some Arab Countries" -- AGERPRES headlines]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 24/02/1987 -- Recently, a Romanian parliamentary delegation, headed by Chairman Nicolae Giosan of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], visited Iraq, Jordan and Syria.

Back home, the Romanian chief delegate showed, in a statement to a reporter of the Romanian News Agency -- AGERPRES, that the visit was an expression of the relations of friendship and close collaboration between Romania and the respective countries, in the general context of the increasingly fine relations the Romanian state has with the Arab states.

Stressing that the exchange of views with officials of the host countries evinced the identity or similarity of Romania's and those countries' positions on cardinal issues of the contemporary world, their resolve to closely cooperate for the removal of the dangers threatening mankind's peace and future, the GNA chairman pointed out that the Mideast issues and the Iran-Iraq war had been in the focus of the talks. The officials in the three Arab countries -- he highlighted -- had been highly appreciative of Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's firm and principled position on a global, just and durable settlement of the situation in that part of the world.

Bringing to the fore the fact that the Romanian president has been the first head of state to have suggested in 1978 already the organization of an international peace conference on the Middle East, the hosts reiterated they resolutely backed that initiative, as a unsupervised [as received] international conference, under the current circumstances, was the only viable way to reach a just and durable resolution, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab occupied territories, the settlement of the Palestinian issue, including the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state of its own, the ensurance of security and integrity of all the states in the area.

The chairman of the Romanian parliament also showed that the host had expressed their gratitude for the constant efforts made by Romanian and President Nicolae Ceausescu who had worked from the very beginning, for the cessation of hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the withdrawal of both sides' troops within the frontiers internationally recognized before the start of the conflict, for negotiations and a peaceful settlement of differences between the two countries.

The fruitful exchanges of views with officials in the three countries has been an occasion to strongly reassert the joint wish to expand and deepen manysided relations -- political, economic and technico-scientific. The hosts appreciated Romania's contribution to the building of important economic objectives in priority domains of the socioeconomic development of their countries, stating for the growth and diversification of trade exchanges and new cooperation ventures.

At the meetings and contacts in Baghdad, Amman and Damascus, a useful exchange of views was made on ways to secure a more active participation of parliaments in the promotion of the relations among the Arab visited states, in the application of the summit agreements and the wish was expressed to intensify the collaboration of parliaments so as to make a growing contribution to the establishment of a climate of peace and collaboration in the world.

DEMOCRATIC PROVISIONS ENSURE 'EQUAL RIGHTS'

AU241313 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Feb 87 pp 1,4

[Iosif Boda article: "A Scientific and Profoundly Humane Policy To Ensure Fully Equal Rights for All Citizens in Our Homeland"]

[Excerpts] The great structural changes that have occurred in the process of socialist construction, particularly following the Ninth RCP Congress, and the scientific nationality policy pursued by the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, constitute a lasting basis of the revolutionary concept, for ensuring full equality of rights for all citizens in our homeland, and for strengthening the unity and fraternity of all working people, regardless of nationality. [passage omitted]

What is generally termed the nationality question and the theoretical and practical concerns connected with it today present new and very complex aspects that very often are the focus of theorists and politicians and more than once have had major implications in the development of present-day international relations.

Socialist Romania can be proud that it has ensured fully equal rights for all its citizens, regardless of nationality, race, sex, religion, or other criteria. This great achievement, together with all the other achievements of historic importance -- in the economic, sociopolitical, and cultural-spiritual area -- accomplished by the Romanian people in the past 20 years are the fruit of the scientific, revolutionary policy promoted by the RCP. [passage omitted]

The establishment of a new social system does not automatically solve the nationality question. As our country's experience demonstrates, a revolutionary policy is required that has been substantiated scientifically and consistently applied, one that takes into consideration the specific conditions, the peculiarities, the requirements, and possibilities in each revolutionary stage of socialist condition. [passage omitted]

Proceeding from the true equality of rights is not possible when working and living conditions are not equal; our party's policy bears in mind the truth that it is not enough just to proclaim the principles of equality and equity, but that material conditions for their effective application must be ensured first and foremost. [passage omitted]

Ensuring material conditions that guarantee full equality among all working people lends new scope and significance to the freedoms and rights stipulated in Socialist Romania's Constitution and its whole legislation. [passage omitted]

The Constitution of the SR of Romania stipulates: "The citizens of the SR of Romania, irrespective of nationality, race, sex, or religion, enjoy equal rights in all economic, political, legal, social, and cultural areas. The state guarantees equal rights for the citizens. In the exercise of these rights no restriction or distinction on the basis of nationality, race, sex, or religion is permitted. Any sign of an attempt to establish such restrictions, of chauvinist-nationalist propaganda, and the fanning of racial or national hatred are punishable by law." At the same time, the Charter of our great socialist rights and freedoms specifies that nationalities in the SR of Romania: "are guaranteed the free use of their mother tongue, books, newspapers, periodicals, theaters, and all grades of education in their own tongue." These truly democratic provisions ensure the material and legal conditions for all to firmly implement these rights. They also show how the nationality question in Romania is dealt with in a consistently revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist way and how all the citizens in our country have an equal right to assert themselves. All this is coupled with equal conditions that permit unrestricted participation in the leadership of society, a question that merits special treatment on account of its profound political and moral significance.

SERBIAN, USSR CULTURAL OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD232056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Branislav Milosevic, president of the Committee for Culture of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, today held talks with Mikhail Gribanov, USSR first deputy minister of culture, who is staying in Yugoslavia in connection with the seventh meeting of the Yugoslav-Soviet commission for cultural cooperation.

During the talks, they expressed satisfaction with cooperation so far in the sphere of culture between the SFRY and the USSR, in particular between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR.

Reference was also made to the exhibition of masterpieces from the Hermitage, which should take place in Zagreb, Belgrade and Ljubljana, the time and order of the three exhibits to be agreed upon by these three towns.

The two ministers also reached an aggrement on the greater use of material from the archives of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON DPRK OFFICIAL'S VISIT

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD200503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2156 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, held talks in Belgrade today on further cooperation between the two friendly, nonaligned countries at the bilateral and international levels. Special attention was devoted to preparations for the nonaligned ministerial conference, which will be held in Pyongyang this June.

According to the decisions of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, the Pyongyang ministerial conference will be devoted to mutual economic cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries. During today's talks, Dizdarevic and Kim Yong-nam noted that the main goal of this gathering was, apart from further reaffirmation of the principles and policy of nonalignment, to give a concrete contribution to efforts to promote economic cooperation among developing countries.

The Korean visitor briefed the federal secretary in detail on what had been done so far on the preparations for this important meeting, on formulating draft assessments and conclusions, and on proposed measures that should be taken to develop cooperation between nonaligned countries more rapidly and effectively.

Stress was laid on the fact that this was the first conference on South-South cooperation at this level and that this must be an opportunity for the concrete strengthening of cooperation among developing countries. According to a proposal on the agenda, the conference should first make an assessment of the present degree of cooperation, develop a strategy for the future one, and propose effective measures for its implementation. Dizdarevic and Kim Yong-nam were both in favor of achieving as many practical results as possible and not of passing generalized conclusions and declarations. They pointed out that the conference would examine a series of concrete issues such as trade, raw materials, the financial and monetary system, agriculture, and tackling the problem of world hunger.

In this connection, they stressed that securing a sufficient amount of food for developing countries was one of the foremost questions of survival and that in the future, developing countries should become capable of satisfying their own nutritional needs through mutual cooperation.

The two ministers also examined a series of concrete issues regarding the organization of the conference. Yugoslavia is the first country the DPRK is consulting on these issues.

Dizdarevic and Kim Yong-nam also discussed bilateral cooperation and noted that relations between the two countries had been continually developing but that economic cooperation did not correspond to the level of political cooperation and relations in general. The two ministers drew attention to their readiness to exert additional efforts to promote economic cooperation.

Talks reaffirmed Yugoslavia's consistent and principled support for Korea's efforts to resolve the problem of tension on the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful unification of the country. Support was also given to President Kim Il-song's proposal in December last year for holding military and political talks at the high-ranking level. After the talks Dizdarevic gave a formal dinner in honor of his DPRK guest at which toasts were exchanged.

Addressing Kim Yong-nam, the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed in his toast at the formal dinner that in today's talks, bilateral relations had been assessed positively. "We said," Dizdarevic said, "that our overall relations are good, but that our economic cooperation is not in order." "Instead of constantly repeating that something should be done," he added, "it is time to take concrete action to promote our economic cooperation." It would be good, Dizdarevic believes, for us to make room for direct contacts between our businessmen, specifically in areas where their interests really coincide, because this is the only way to develop economic cooperation. Dizdarevic reiterated the solidarity and support of Yugoslavia for the efforts the DPRK is making for peace on the Korean peninsula, for talks between North and South Korea, and for the peaceful unification of the country. "We value and welcome the December proposals of your country's leader Kim Il-song for holding military and political talks between top-level representatives of the North and the South."

Dizdarevic also said the forthcoming conference of nonaligned ministers in Pyongyang would be a good opportunity for the realization of "what we agreed upon in Harare." Mentioning that the countries of the South have great economic difficulties, great and similar joint problems, and great needs for mutual cooperation in the interests of their own development, Dizdarevic stressed that the possibilities for this cooperation are great and unutilized. The meeting in Pyongyang will, in his view, be a major concrete step in making use of these possibilities, but, as he said, "not for us to isolate ourselves from the North, but for us to become more capable of dialogue and cooperation with the North." For, he added, the South cannot exist without the North, nor the North without the South, and holdups in the dialogue between the developed North and the underdeveloped South are only temporary since in this world no one can isolate himself from anyone else. Dizdarevic expressed the conviction that Yugoslavia would make a full contribution to the success of the conference.

In a reply to the toast of his host, Kim Yong-nam pointed out that today's talks had been very beneficial. He stressed that good relations between Yugoslavia and the DPRK were based on firm foundations laid by Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song. The Korean people nurture friendly feelings toward the Yugoslav people, said Kim, not only because Yugoslavia was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Mvoement, but also because it consistently continues along Tito's path, which is, as he assessed it, the most valuable path.

He added that Yugoslavia enjoyed great prestige in the world precisely because of our country's efforts for the development and consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement and the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned movement. The ministerial conference, which will be held in Pyongyang in June, is also in the interest of the Nonaligned Movement member-states, said Kim. Noting that the Nonaligned Movement played an important role today and that it had great considerable influence in the world, he pointed out that none of the controversial questions in the world could be tackled without the presence of the nonaligned. Kim Yong-nam expressed his country's readiness for closer cooperation with Yugoslavia in the organization of the forthcoming ministerial gathering, in view of its complete success.

The DPRK minister of foreign affairs also noted that overall relations between the two countries were very good and that additional joint efforts should be exerted to promote economic cooperation.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD241331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, ended his friendly working visit to our country today and left Belgrade.

The Korean guests were seen off at Belgrade Airport by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. During his stay in Belgrade, Kim Yong-nam had talks with Federal Secretary Dizdarevic on preparations for the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries dedicated to South-South cooperation, which will be held in Pyongyang in June. The Korean official was also received by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

DIZDAREVIC SPEAKS ON MIDEAST AT NONALIGNED TALKS

LD241819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- "Today, more than 2 years after the ministerial meeting in La Valletta, we have to conclude with regret that the situation in the Mediterranean has not improved. On the contrary, in many aspects it has become even more aggravated.

"The increasingly prominent bloc rivalry, as well as the constant increase in military arsenals and fleets of the superpowers and in their nuclear power, demonstrations, and threats of force, represent a cause of the growing instability in the Mediterranean and cause our anxiety."

This was pointed out by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, welcoming the participants of a prepartory meeting of the ministerial conference of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries, who this morning gathered in the Sava Center in Belgrade. Taking part in the work of this meeting are representatives of Algeria, Egypt, Cyprus, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Malta, Syria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, and the PLO. Continuing, Raif Dizdarevic said, among other things:

"The bloody Lebanese tragedy is a continuation of the long-term crisis in the eastern Mediterranean, with unchanged Israeli aggressive and expansionist behavior. At the same time we are witnessing the spreading of a crisis in the central Mediterranean."

In addition to pointing out that without recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, there could be no just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that the interference of external factors into the internal affairs of Cyprus continued. In such a crisis situation there was an armed raid on Libya by the United States, which had led to new and dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the region. Before this Tunisia was a victim of an Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters.

A continuation of all this is a dangerous escalation of international terrorism. It is a senseless cycle of terror and retaliation that can no longer be controlled even by its immediate protagonists.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary pointed out that in spite of this it is encouraging that recently the awareness of the need to overcome the dangerous situation was increasingly present on all Mediterranean shores.

"The interests of the people who live on shores of the Mediterranean demand constant and comprehensive activities that will in this area lead to the creation of a peace zone, mutual confidence, and equitable cooperation. We believe the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement should place emphasis on what they have in common and around which it is possible to reach an agreement and on this basis improve cooperation. In this way we can overcome differences among us, the differences we cannot turn a blind eye to but should not prevent our efforts for joint action."

Raif Dizdarevic also spoke about the need for reaching bilateral and multilateral agreements among the Mediterranean nonaligned countries on concrete forms of cooperation more quickly. After this he said:

"At a meeting of foreign ministers and economic experts held in Malta in 1984, it was concluded that there existed all the conditions for strengthening economic cooperation among the Mediterranean nonaligned countries. Therefore, the preparatory meeting is expected to develop the measures and actions that will make is possible to move from general statements to concrete achievements."

Dizdarevic also pointed out that the forthcoming ministerial meeting should stimulate the development of comprehensive bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries. The development of such cooperation is the prerequisite for overcoming the present tension and a way to ensure that decision on the Mediterranean are made by people who live there. In conclusion to his speech Raif Dizdarevic said:

"It is essential that we also exchange views on relations between the nonaligned countries from this area and Europe, in particular with the EEC, which can contribute to improving cooperation where there are undisputable joint interests. It is our duty to jointly discuss all the initiatives and ideas whose aim is to improve the general political climate and to find a peaceful and equitable solution to conflicts in the region.

"Though turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace, security, and cooperation is not something that can be done overnight. We must persistently make efforts in these directions," Raif Dizdarevic said.

The meeting of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries then continued work in private. TANJUG learned that the speech by the federal secretary for foreign affairs will be included in the final documents of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries preparatory meeting.

Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, was elected to preside over at the first session of this meeting.

REPORTAGE ON JANEZ ZEMLJARIC'S VISIT TO IRAQ

Arrives for Cooperation Talks

LD212240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2036 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with Iraq, arrived this evening on a 2-day visit to Iraq.

Zemljaric was welcomed at the airport by Hassan 'Ali, a member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade, with whom he will begin talks tomorrow on current questions of bilateral economic cooperation.

Carries Message to Husayn

LD221940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1837 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, Feb 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric handed the Iraqi leadership a message from the Presidency of Yugoslavia for President Saddam Husayn here today.

The message, which Zemljaric presented to First Deputy Prime Minister and Member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Taha Yasin Ramadan, pertains to the development of bilateral cooperation between the two countries and activities of nonaligned countries, as well as the efforts of Yugoslavia to intensify international activities to end the Iran-Iraq war.

During the two-hour cordial and open meeting between Zemljaric and Yasin Ramadan, there took place a comprehensive discussion of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, especially economic cooperation, including deliveries of oil and payments for the realisation of development projects in Iraq, which are built by Yugoslav work organisations.

Enterprises from Yugoslavia have for many years participated in the realisation of significant Iraqi projects and this cooperation is mutually assessed as successful and very useful. However, it is necessary that both sides should invest maximal efforts with a view to finding a solution to the open problems in current economic cooperation and for the creation of conditions for the maintenance of the continuity of relations in order that current work could be terminated and new work undertaken.

During the talks it [word indistinct] that the economic problems facing the two countries are setting limits for the possibilities for the further advancement of economic relations. It is necessary to invest mutual efforts in order that the two nonaligned, friendly developing countries should be encouraged towards various forms of mutual economic cooperation, bearing in mind the growing pressure of international capital and neo-colonial technological tendencies in international economic relations.

In the talks with Taha Yasin Ramadan and during a meeting with Trade Minister Hassan 'Ali, a positive assessment was made of overall Yugoslav-Iraqi relations.

Meets Foreign Minister

AU232149 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric met in Baghdad with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. They exchanged views about the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and spoke about the situation in the Middle East in particular. Tariq 'Aziz briefed Janez Zemljaric on Baghdad's struggle to get as much international support for ending the war with Iran.

The FEC vice president also met in Baghdad with Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan 'Ali and discussed bilateral economic relations. They also discussed the amount of oil Iraq will support to our country.

TANJUG REPORTS ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD240125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- On 17 August this year it will be five full decades since Comrade Tito became general secretary of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. For over 4 decades, he stood at his head and by his life and work created from it a genuinely Marxist party that was always and solely accountable for its deeds to its working class and its people.

Taking as its point of departure the importance of this jubilee for the communists and nationals and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the LCY Central Committee today adopted a program to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Josip Broz Tito's advent to the head of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the life and revolutionary career of Comrade Tito and about the proposed program.

Today, the members of the supreme party forum will also review ideo-political issues and the tasks of the League of Communists in establishing and implementing a unified strategy for Yugoslavia's technological development. The introductory report on this point on the agenda was delivered by Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The first speaker in the debate, Ante Markovic, devoted much of his exposition to evaluating the international and domestic conditions in which our country is involved in the world technological revolution. [passage omitted]

In Markovic's opinion, the problem is not that Yugoslavia has few scientific staff but that they are distributed in such a way that only 7 percent of scientists work in the economy. Pointing out that the situation in the developed world is quite the opposite, he said that this does not mean numerous institutes should suddenly "switch" into industry, but that they should have stronger links with it.

Profound changes in the development of productive forces in the world have opened up new prospects for the development of mankind, but also new problems and contradictions, Lazar Mojsov said. [passage omitted on danger of science and technology serving material interests and military strategic goals in the world and on the deepening gap between developed and developing countries] [transmission interrupted: TANJUG takes 4, 5, and 6 not received]

Josip Etorovic said self-managing socialism is not against technological development, since it cannot develop in poverty and in backwardness compared to the rest of the world. The strategy should therefore be one of the mobilizing forces of our accelerated development. He added that the dilemmas over whether we are in favor of a unified strategy are unnecessary. The most important thing is how to implement the strategy as rapidly and as well as possible, which means there should be no resorting to interminable discussions delaying this important work. [passage omitted]

According to Marko Orlandic, experience shows that the frontal struggle for economic stabilization is not producing results. This should also be kept in mind when applying the strategy of technological development, in which it is essential to establish the priorities of importance for the whole country, he warned, recalling that technological development is also important for the unity of the federation.

The developed countries have made a significant breakthrough toward transition into the 21st century. This will alter the relation of forces in the world as the latest trends are oriented toward progress on the internal level, and also toward strengthening and generating various forms of domination in the world. It is precisely for these reasons, according to Orlandic, that there have been radical, technological turn-abouts in many countries every 3 or 4 years, while in our country they lag significantly. In Yugoslavia, energy consumption per unit of production is three to four times greater than in the developed countries of Europe, Orlandic noted.

Orlandic recalled the attacks which, not by accident, are being directed by the foreign political strategy of our country. Here he expressed understanding for the new generation and its own viewpoints. There must, he said, be recognition of the fact that it is precisely to these generations that the answers to many questions, above all over foreign policy, are insufficiently accessible and many sources of information are restricted and closed. Without exaggeration it can be said that Yugoslav foreign policy is an area socialization has not penetrated sufficiently.

Orlandic supported the clear identification and disclosure of intentions, which are not the result of a lack of information but of opposing ideological positions from which individuals and groups are operating. This is the case for arguments over the need for our economy to be involved in the realisation of "the complex program" of scientific-technological development in CEMA. It is generally known that this program has a civil character and is based on the principles of goodwill, equality and mutual benefit on the basis of the 1964 agreement. On the otherhand, advocation of insitutional involvement in an opposing economic and political grouping represents an attempt to suggest that socialism as a system has no prospects. It is not difficult, Orlandic concluded, to recognize in all this elements from the arsenal of anticommunism. [passage omitted]

Pero Vukotic spoke in favor of the LC initiating wide-ranging research into social aspects of the application of new technologies. It is essential that we have an answer to the question of whether this strategy will influence, and how it will influence, the reduction of the development gap betweeen individual parts of the country. Judging by the situation in the world, the new technologies merely increase existing inequalities, Vukotic said, and illustrated this with statistics that 75 percent of the population of our planet are still living in the past, 20 percent in the present, and only 5 percent are already orientated toward the future. [passage omitted]

The implementation of the strategy of technological development will not only make us economically independent, but will also bring us political prestige, Svetislav Dolasevic said. Unfortunately, our cadre potentials, which have grown in numerical terms, is nowhere near providing the expected fruits. Dolasevic illustrated his view with figures from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, where of 450 doctors of science, only 22 are involved in industry; of the 61 specialists who have been sent abroad to do research, only 61 are in a technical field and 11 in a technological field. Dolasevic advocated earmarking greater funds for science, especially the technical disciplines on which this strategy is based.

Stagnation in technological development also has an unfavorable influence on the country's defensive capability and the scope for securing contemporary military resources, Stevan Mirkovic said. Since we rely on our own intellectual resources in the development of the armed forces, it is exceptionally important that our technology equal world technology.

The view of communists in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] is that the strategy of technological development should be adopted as soon as possible, as damage caused by delay is already great, Mirkovic noted. It should be united and Yugoslav. Recalling that we produce 80 percent of our armaments ourselves Mirkovic illustrated the importance which the YPA attaches to scientific and technological development. He said funds for these purposes in this medium-term period are about 3.7 times greater than those invested in the 1980-85 period. Having stressed that it will be increased further up to the year 2000, he observed that 35 percent of the scientific results achieved in the YPA over the last 10 years have been used for civil purposes, that 75 percent of technological solutions have a universal character, and that, in all, 25 percent have a specific character.

In a short speech Borislav Odacic noted that scientific-technological development is not possible without the so-called big systems, and that our involvement in the world technological revolution depends to a large extent on the adaptation of the educational system to new requirements. [passage omitted]

Concluding the debate, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed the LC considers the draft strategy of the technological development of Yugoslavia not only from the point of view of mastering and applying new technologies, but also from the point of view of the development of socialist self-managing production and relations and improving socioeconomic relations, based on the principles of socialist humanism. The principles and goals of socialist self-managing society as a way of liberating the working class and achieving authentic control by working people cannot be based on poverty and privation, but on the spiritual and material wealth of human beings in conformity with their capabilities and potential which offers a given level of development. Thus the dilemmas of and opposition to socialist self-managing scientific-technical development and progress are unfounded.

We are considering the strategy of scientific-technological development, Renovica noted, after lengthy preparations and in very unfavorable economic conditions. But our country's potential is not small. It lies to a large extent in scientific, specialist, educational and creative cadres and significant capacities, scientific and natural resources. Hence it is essential to invest efforts, both in associated labor and in scientific, specialist and political organizations, to discover the most appropriate solutions for the mobilization and involvement of all social and material potential in implementing the technological program.

As a result, it is impermissible for us to fall into the vicious circle of negation that technological development on the world level cannot be achieved by us because we are lagging behind. On the contrary, we must ensure technological and scientific development is the chief and most important factor in finding a way out of current economic difficulties. It is very significant that certain basic domestic technologies are developing not only independently but also in collaboration with individual scientific research projects, such as Eureka, "the complex program," and other programs in the developed and developing countries. Technological progress, Renovica noted, cannot be achieved under conditions of disunited and fragmented projects, capacities, monopoly tendencies in the market and know-how, the territorialization of social resources and suchlike. For this reason, the LC must advocate ideologically and politically the mobilization of all social forces to implement a uniform policy of technological development.

Organizations of associated labor have a major role in the realization of the strategy. The exponents of technological developments do not only have to be big organizations, but medium-sized or small ones, which can produce specific results in the joint programs, in applied and developmental research, and in mastering new production processes.

For the realization of a united strategy of technological development it is essential that there is organized social and material support via the fund for stimulating technological development. The fund for technological development as a form of financial support for the more rapid mastery and application of new technological achievements and solutions will not be distributive in character but, on the basis of objective criteria in the evaluation of projects, would give support to the best and most viable projects. It is very important, Renovica said, that appropriate coordination is ensured at the federal level, which at a competent and expert level could eliminate the danger of our falling into technological dependence and of the financing of monopoly behavior in the market.

A vital presupposition for the more complete implementation of our strategy of technological development is the education and training of our own specialist and creative cadres. The primary task of the LC is in the uncompromising struggle against bureaucratic and negative relations toward creators, innovators and all creative people, from organizations of associated labor to scientific and high school institutions. As long as individual organizations are orientated toward importing foreign know-how, licenses and technology, enabling them to have high incomes in the domestic market, it is illusory to expect them to be particularly interested in using domestic science and know-how, he said. It is essential to channel overall social efforts into organizations of associated labor becoming the initiator of research work, both fundamental, applied and developmental, to contribute to the process of accelerated overall social development. Scientific and technological, political, and cultural cooperation with the world is very important for our overall social development. In the domain of technological development it will not be possible for us to invest equal efforts in researching all the basic technologies, but at the same time, we cannot stand by and watch what others are achieving in development. We must collaborate with the world, benefiting from and exchanging know-how.

The fact that we have not formally entered into cooperation with some multilateral programs does not impede our initiative nor our aspirations to achieve cooperation with these programs, and in this way free ourselves from allegations that the Yugoslav technological strategy is independent, autonomous, without influence and beleaguered. In this connection we must advocate that our country and organizations of associated labor become involved on the basis of concrete projects and programs and equal cooperation, in the major European projects of scientific-technological progress.

Our attitude to every concrete program will be dependent on our real possiblities, interests and capabilities -- and all this, to be sure, from the standpoint of the consistent implementation of the principles of our foreign, nonaligned, and independent policy, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said among other things.

After a 9-hour discussion, in which 26 members of the Central Committee took party, the highest party forum endorsed the conclusions on the tasks of the LC on establishing and realizing the united strategy of technological development of Yugoslavia. The explanation of conclusions was made by Dr Stefan Korosec who, among other things, said there was discussion of whether the issue of self-management conflicting with modern technological development had been overcome. Not only is this not the case, he stressed, but self management and technological progress are directly related, they are two sides of the same process. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Korosec informed the members of the LCY Central Committee that the committee also endorsed the proposal to work out the operative program for the realization of the conclusions adopted today, the realization of which will be periodically reviewed.

Following a comprehensive discussion on the strategy of the country's technological development, the Central Committee endorsed stands on the activity of Communists in the Socialist Alliance, on the draft of which a 3-month-long debate was held. The explanation of stands and the assessment of the public debate was made by Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Members of the Central Committee this evening also endorsed conclusions on the ideo-political activity and action capability of the LC in realizing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress.

The opening of a discussion (only 6 months after the congress) on the realization of the strategic orientation and congress decisions, is the expresssion of the LCY Central Committee's determination to act toward the consistent realization of the established policy, Ivan Brigic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his introductory report, explaining the proposed conclusions. Our assessment that even aside from the efforts invested and certain positive processes, the expected results are not being achieved in overcoming the existing crisis situation, Brigic said. He also demanded that the LC should immediately organize and make itself capable to more effectively mobilize all creative forces. [passage omitted]

At this evening's session, the Central Committee also endorsed the rule of procedure on the work of the LCY Central Committee, the proposal of which was discussed at the preceding session. In the meantime, this document was also discussed by the central and provincial committees of the LC and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. [passage omitted]

Members of the Central Committee also endorsed a decision to establish an LCY Central Committee Center for Social Research. This center, Radisa Gacic recalled, was formed as far back as 1969 as an insitution of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and today's decision only means the harmonization with the LCY statue adopted at the 13th congress, which invisages this institution as a center of the LCY Central Committee. Similar harmonization with the statute and the rules of procedure on the work of the LCY Central Committee was carried out with the adoption of a decision to form a fund for scientific and research work. Since its foundation in 1972, the fund has been under the auspices of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Central Committee also endorsed a decision on the foundation of a special service of the LCY Central Committee, which before was also under the auspices of the LCY Central Committee.

Members of the Central Committee today also endorsed decisions on appointing publishing councils of the KOMUNIST newspaper. Ivan Brigic and Marko Lolic, respectively, were appointed presidents of these councils.

At today's session, aside from the members of the publishing councils, Vasil Tupurkovski was appointed president of the council of the SOCIJALIZAM journal, while Milija Komatina was appointed editor in chief.

Dr Stipe Suvar was appointed president of the new council of LCY Central Committee Center for Social Research, while Milos Nikolic was appointed director of the center. Dr Stanislav Stojanovic was appointed president of the management board of the LCY Central Committee Fund for Scientific and Research Work and Publishing Activity.

KOSOVO LC WARNS OF ACTIONS AGAINST ILLEGALITY

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[Excerpts] Pristina, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- A list has just been sent from the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee to all the "party addresses" in the provinces, in a form of immediate tasks containing precisely defined duties aimed at renewed action for unmasking and preventing negative phenomena, as well as identifying and punishing their exponents. Following comprehensive analysis and discussion in the Provincial Committee Presidium, these concisely formulated tasks directly appeal to all the party organizations, particularly those in the organs of administration, justice, the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, property rights and other institutions whose duty is to legally combat various anomalies in society.

"In those organs and services where individuals have for whatever reason been assessed as incapable of carrying out their assigned duties, in connection with unmasking and suppressing socially negative phenomena, they should be replaced by new cadres without delay," the conclusions of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium resolutely state.

In those cases where the exponents of the anomalies are LC members, or where they directly encourage this by their irresponsible behavior, specific ideologicl and political measures are to be taken. Where the exponents are individuals holding responsible positions, measures should be particularly severe; this is one of the firm stands of the Provincial Committee Presidium.

In this connection all the LC municipal committees are obliged to review the situation in their environments, produce specific indications of areas where anomalies and deviations are obvious, and submit an "inventory" of compiled material to the Provincial Committee Presidium every 3 months.

Such firm and clear stands reflect the intention of the highest-ranking party leadership of Kosovo to intensify responsibility, in particular at the level of suppressing various kinds of deviations and negligence, which has assumed wider proportions, within the framework of the total activity to resolve the situation in the province.

Negative phenomena in the province have assumed such proportions that there can hardly be a segment of social life where they are not manifested to a greater or lessor extent, and where, not infrequently, they are acquiring a form of legality. Instances that lead to such conclusions are abundant, according to the latest analysis of the LC Provincial Committee. For instance, economic crime has tripled in the past 5 years, and forms of attacks on and thefts of social property are becoming more varied. [passage omitted]

For years now the theft and usurpation of social land and forests have been particularly prevalent. It is estimated that in the last 30 or so years about 12,000 hectares of social land and pastures have been usurped. For instance, in the last 2 decades 40,000 hectares were legalized and transformed to private ownership, while 43,000 hectares of land were returned to society. Precisely the same area covered by forests has been usurped, while thousands of injunctions about its reinstatement remain unimplemented.

Given also that accidents, fires, and various other destruction and scrambling after social property are continually on the increase and that "underhand dealings" in connection with apartments, jobs, and various other violations and evasions of the law have almost become a normal phenomenon, it is clear why the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium's assesses that negative phenomena are considerably affecting the political mood and the political-security situation in the province, already burdened with the perfidious activity of Albanian nationalists, separatists, and other antisocialist and anticommunist elements. It should be expected that the latest action of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium will be a unique kind of encouragement to the progressive forces and all honest communists to set out on a vigorous action to identify the exponents of social anomalies and deviations and prevent all forms of further widescale attacks on social property.

FEC REJECTS KOSOVO REMARKS ABOUT DEVELOPMENT

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[Text] With the exception of some new formulations, the FEC did not accept remarks made by the Kosovo Assembly regarding special measures for the realization of the policy of the fastest possible development of the province until 1990.

The Kosovo Assembly remarks were not accepted in the Serbian Assembly either. The FEC also stuck to its earlier tenets regarding the establishment of criteria for indices and maximum values, on the basis of which the level of economic development of the republic and provinces is determined. Favoring an accurate determination of the values on the basis of which the level of development is judged, the FEC believes these should be the criteria for developing the production forces and for the result of their activities. These criteria are also accompanied by three other indices: the level of employment in the social sector, the purchase price of fixed assets in the economy, and the social product of total economy per head of population.